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# *Fifty Years of Delaware College*

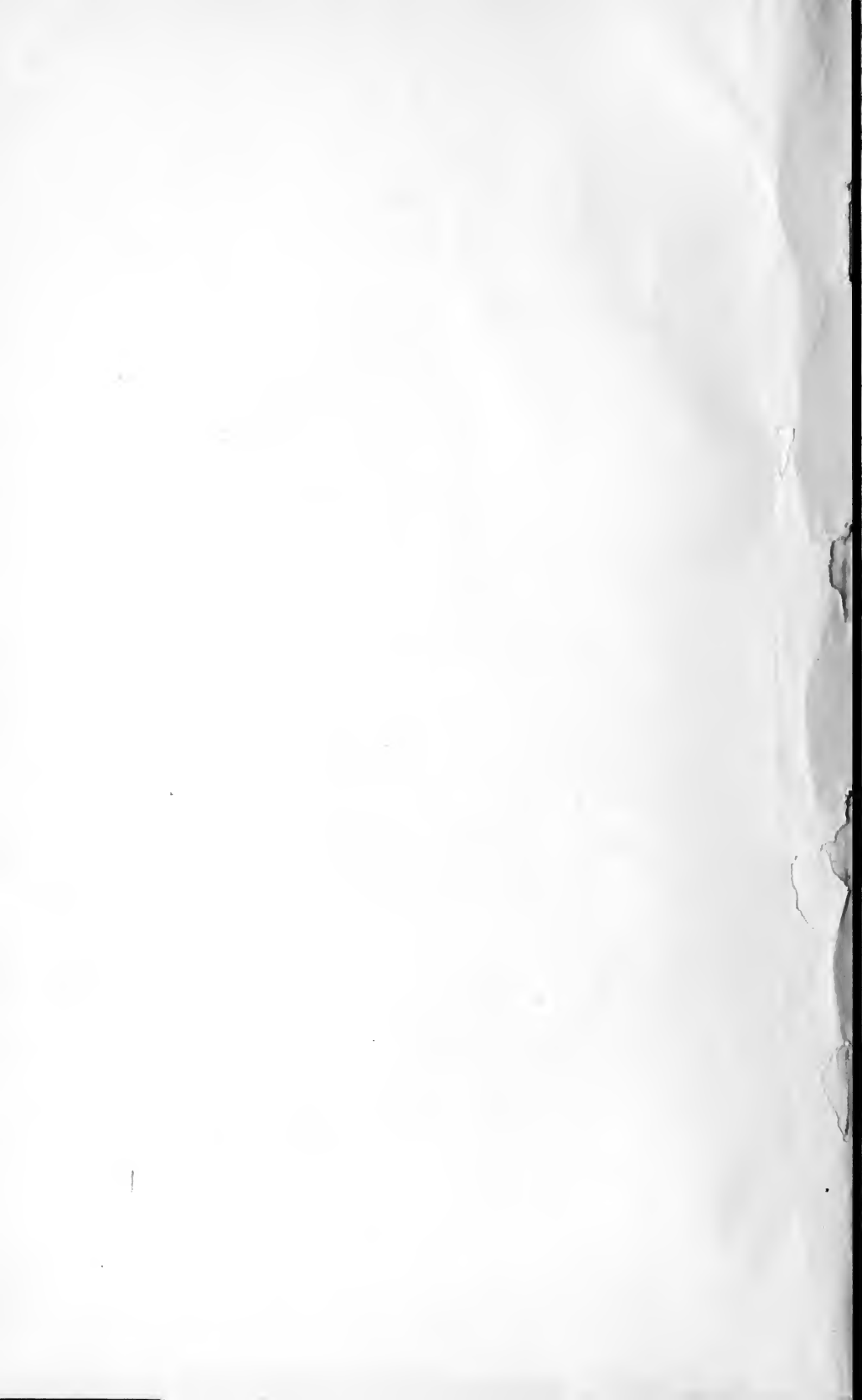
by  
*Edward N. Vallandigham*





Compliments  
University of Delaware

1/31/22



# FIFTY YEARS OF DELAWARE COLLEGE



1870-1920



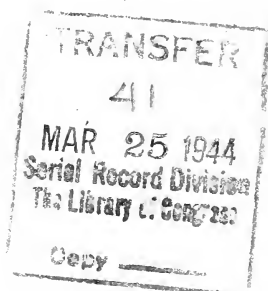
By  
EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM  
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*Kells*

Newark, Delaware

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## PREFACE

**T**HIS brief historical sketch of Delaware College since its resuscitation fifty years ago the author has written as a labor of love, and with a pleasure to himself quite out of proportion to that which he can hope the work may give to even its most friendly readers. He has tried to avoid the dead and dry detail apt to characterize local history, though he does not flatter himself that he has achieved a narrative either brilliant or absorbing. As far as he rightly could also he has shunned whatever even the most sensitive might regard as a partisan tone in narrative or comment touching matters that have troubled the peace of our academic half century, as like matters have troubled the peace of any long period in the history of almost every such school throughout the land. Such things, however, could not be left out nor could they be treated in a merely colorless fashion, lest this modest chronicle take on an air of futility, if not of stupidity. Accordingly, these matters find their rightful place in the story, and possibly their due proportion, and the author can only hope that he has refrained from aught that may set bubbling anew the tempestuous teapots of the past. Here, as elsewhere throughout this work, the author takes full responsibility for both fact and opinion, and freely absolves the authorities of Delaware College

*from any share whatever in such responsibility. He has also of set purpose neither praised nor blamed those still connected with the College, though he has written with cordial warmth of several no longer here, some of whom have left not only these academic shades, but as well all earthly haunts of living men. If too much space may seem to have been given to the decade of the '70's, let that error of taste and proportion be set down to every man's natural tendency to dwell with fondness upon the days of his youth. Perhaps this is the place for the author to testify that during his delightful connection with the Faculty from 1896 to 1902 he had the constant sense of comradeship with men especially distinguished for unselfish devotion to duty, for sincere loyalty to one another and to the authorities of the College, for peculiar freedom from petty mutual suspicions and jealousies.*



*REAWAKENING*



## CHAPTER I

### *REAWAKENING*

**D**ELAWARE COLLEGE woke fifty years ago from its slumber of more than a decade, and thus resuscitated began anew the career that has brought it to its present development, and its hopeful promise for the not far distant future. The history of that half century, since 1870, is one almost of failure at moments, but of courageous persistence and at length of recognized success, and always of important usefulness. When Delaware College suspended its active life in 1859 it had just closed its first quarter century. Since 1870, the period covered by this narrative, it has been in operation twice as long, and thirteen years hence it will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding, for it was chartered by the Legislature of Delaware in 1833, though it did not open its doors to students until the Spring of 1834.

Old College of to-day was the sole considerable building upon the campus up to 1870 and for some years thereafter. It was originally, and until twenty years ago, a cruciform structure without the present wing porticos and rectilinear rear extensions to the wings. The cupola, now removed, was not part of the building in its earliest form, but was a familiar and conspicuous element of it for more

than half a century. Those living alumni who knew Old College before the opening of the present century will, probably recall it all their lives as it then appeared, with the high wooden steps ascending to the central portico, which was upheld by huge, unfluted wooden Doric columns, with its many-windowed wings unadorned by the subsidiary porticos, its dingy, though not unpleasing wood "trim," and its pagoda-like cupola of two stages adorned with ogival slatted windows, and bearing aloft a gilded weather vane in the form of a comet, and yet above that a large gilded star.

Newark of the period during which the college was closed, and for many years after, was a small and rather inactive village, strung for the better part of a mile along the highway leading southwestward to Baltimore, northeastward to Wilmington and Philadelphia, Main Street, a thoroughfare deep adust all Summer, mired in mud all Winter, when not frozen into granite-like ruts, or mercifully covered with the assailing charity of snow. The campus, then, as now, was a deliciously green oasis, rich in noble trees, and especially distinguished by the double row of European lindens, leading up to the dignified front of Old College. A revolving turnstile, replaced in the early seventies by a double flight of substantial steps, gave entrance to the campus from Main Street. So long as the activities of Delaware College were suspended, "The Oratory," as Old College was then called, served the community for many public purposes. If Signor Blitz, the famous prestidigitateur of two generations ago, came to town, the Swiss Bellringers arrived, or a solemn lecturer brought enlightenment as to Siam or Bourioboulagha, the performance of the evening was given in the Oratory. Those were times of the simple life, and our good townsfolk were easily amused. Several rooms of Old College

were at one time occupied by a private school, and, in the late sixties, while the new Presbyterian Church was building, the congregation for many months worshipped in the Oratory, thus putting it to a use justified by its popular but probably oft-misinterpreted name. Political parties often held their meetings on the campus, and Professor E. D. Porter, Principal of Newark Academy, usually gave there an exhibition of fireworks in celebration of Independence Day.

The bare monastic halls, and echoing stairways of Old College now and then stirred the curiosity of idle boys, and many were the conjectures as to the significance of the Latin inscriptions on the door of the Delta Phi Hall, and of the Greek initials upon that of the Athenaeum Hall in the opposite wing of the building, while puzzled boyish eyes were vainly strained in an effort to discover the contents of the two halls through the tantalizingly small slits in their jealously uncommunicative doors.

Newark slept with the sleeping College through the decade, 1860-70, a village of quiet ways and rather primitive standards, and then toward the end of that time heard with incredulity the rumor that Delaware College was to be revived. Early in 1869 the rumor had grown into certainty, for a new charter had been granted by the Delaware Legislature, and the Board of Trustees had been enlarged by like enactment. The hundredth anniversary of Newark Academy, and the prospective resuscitation of the College were celebrated at a public "banquet" beneath the shade of the linden avenue in the Summer of 1869, a feast to which many townsfolk contributed solids and sweets, and at which a large part of the community sat down to rejoice together at the academic century done and at the new educational era about to begin. Scores of men and women then recalled the original

opening of the College in the Spring of 1834, and the village hummed with gossip reminiscent of persons and incidents connected with the life of the institution.

Delaware College reopened its doors to students on Wednesday evening, September 14, 1870. That was hardly an auspicious time for such an undertaking, and the conditions surrounding the revived institution were not favorable to a quick and easy success. The College had an extremely small body of living alumni in 1870, for the whole number marticulated during its first twenty-five years, from 1834 to 1859, was only 454, and of these only 126 had been graduated. The College in 1870 had sent forth no graduating class for more than a decade, so that thus its academic traditions had been broken, for not a few of the alumni had found it necessary to send their sons to colleges elsewhere. There was no little sectarian jealousy felt toward the College because it had been somewhat under Presbyterian influence, and the notion seemed to have gone abroad that it was to continue under such influence. The local community, as the State at large, was still divided by the bitter memories of the Civil War. Some severe moralists also held that Delaware College could never prosper, because, like many another such institution, it had obtained part of its original funds through a lottery. To make the situation worse, there was current in the academic world of the day the notion that the weak colleges of the United States deserved to die, in order that those strong enough to offer the best advantages to students might be strengthened in endowment and in undergraduate numbers. This notion, probably the direct outcome of "evolution," as then understood and interpreted by many commentators of Darwin's "Origin of Species," at that time but eleven years old, was more or less seriously urged for years after

as a sound reason for permitting Delaware College to perish in her period of struggle and adversity.

Delaware College might have slept far longer but for the legislation of Congress, fathered by Representative (afterward Senator) Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, and enacted in 1862, by the provisions of which each state received an area of public land in proportion to its representation in Congress, or the equivalent in land scrip, for the establishment of colleges for teaching agriculture, the mechanical arts and military science. Delaware was entitled, under this act, to 90,000 acres of land, and after the Board of Trustees had voted to make the institution a State College, and to deed to the State a half interest in its grounds and buildings, Delaware College was designated the beneficiary under the so-called "Morrill Act." By the provisions of the new charter the College was to grant free of tuition charge scholarships to thirty students, ten for each county to be appointed by members of the Legislature.

Delaware College at the time of resuscitation offered an engineering course of three years, an agricultural course of four years, and a classical course of four years. It also admitted a few students as "irregulars." In 1873 was graduated the first class of the revived institution, when three youths received the degree of Ph. B. In 1874 there were seven graduates, all with the degree of A. B. save one, who received the degree of Ph. B.

William Henry Purnell, a graduate of Delaware College in the class of 1846, a lawyer by profession, long active in the public affairs of Maryland, and Colonel of the Purnell Legion, raised by him early in the period of the Civil War, was chosen President of the College at its resuscitation. President Purnell was professor of English literature and language, mental and moral and political science. For

a time he also taught classes in Latin. The other members of the Faculty were Edward D. Porter, professor of agriculture, mathematics and civil engineering; the Rev. William D. Mackey, a Presbyterian minister, professor of ancient languages, who also taught some classes in mathematics; C. P. Williams, professor of chemistry, an able and interesting man, who quit his post shortly to undertake commercial chemistry, and was succeeded by Doctor Theodore R. Wolf; Jules Macheret, professor of military tactics and of modern languages, and Henry Schoenherr, instructor in German.

Colonel Purnell, or Doctor Purnell, as he came to be called after he had dropped his military for his academic title, easily won and always kept the respect and regard of the students. He was dignified in manners, but without any touch of pomposity, and his courtesy was unfailing. His scholarship was certainly not that of the modern specialist, but he was a somewhat widely read lover of good letters, and a public speaker of more than common charm and force. His social outlook had been broadened by contact with men of weight in his own State and in the Nation, and he had been schooled in important public office. His inheritance of sympathetic social ease from his birth and upbringing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland enabled him to understand and to conciliate the students and the local community. The simple, friendly manners and delightfully sweet voice of Mrs. Purnell, also a native of the Eastern Shore, made her the President's able second in all social matters.

Professor Porter was in some respects the most brilliant and versatile man of the Faculty. He had an agreeable smile, a fascinating speech, and a large reservoir of general information. This last the students soon learned to tap with skill and precision at critical moments in the classroom, and many a



student saved himself and his mates from embarrassing questions directed to laying bare what they did not know of the lesson in hand by a well-put query tending to draw out copiously what Professor Porter did know upon some other subject. Professor Porter had practised civil engineering before he became Principal of Newark Academy.

Professor Mackey, perhaps the best beloved of the Faculty, was a man of great simplicity and no pretence. His deeply earnest voice, his slightly lisping utterance, his sincere and friendly eyes, his unsuspecting attitude, perhaps also his indifference to sartorial decoration, disarmed youth of its natural revolt from authority, and speedily gave him an assured place in the affections of the students, though his pleasant illusion as to the essential goodness of his young friends was soon rudely shaken by their incorrigible love of mischief. Not the most mischievous youth of the whole student body, however, harbored any but kind thoughts of Professor Mackey.

Professor Macheret, son of an officer who had served with distinction in the French army, proudly wore in his lapel the button of the Legion of Honor. A simpler, kinder man could not have been found than he, or perhaps one less suited to deal with American youth of the period. He was heartily liked, but persistently teased, so that many students profited little by his lessons in French, and less by his instruction in military science. Some who visited him, old and broken, in the "home" at Wilmington that gave him asylum during his later years, were shameful and repentant at the annoyances and humiliations to which they had subjected so good a man.

Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, upon taking in the Fall of 1871 the professorship of chemistry vacated by Professor Williams, was fresh from Heidelberg

University, whence he had brought the Ph. D. of that school, then regarded as the greatest of its kind in Europe. He was a handsome and distinguished young man, with a duelling scar across his fine brow, and a manner marked by native dignity. The students probably did not realize that this impressive, though essentially unpretentious person, was some years younger than the oldest of their own number, and not many years older than the youngest. He was the sole man of the Faculty with a university training abreast of the times. Dr. Wolf was thoroughly imbued with the German scientific spirit and method of the period, and he did his best with a group of crude and raw boys to teach chemistry in accordance with the ideals he had caught from Bunsen and the other great German masters of the science. Then and thereafter he did not greatly concern himself for the careless or indifferent student, but he took infinite pains with any man who showed a genuine interest in chemistry, and almost immediately he found a few men glad to return to College after graduation for the opportunity to specialize in his laboratory. It was darkly whispered among the students and throughout the community that Dr. Wolf was that awful new thing, an evolutionist, that as like as not he believed almost any fellow's great-great-grandfather had been an anthropoid ape. He disappointed the censorious, however, by attending church, and making no attempt at Darwinian propaganda.

Delaware College redivivus opened that September evening with twenty-two students. During the first term the number grew to twenty-nine, and before the first class was graduated there were something over two score in attendance. Most of the students were from Delaware, but there were a few from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and four or five from widely scattered states. They ranged

in age from less than sixteen to twenty-four or five. Perhaps not a single student was really well prepared for the work to be done or could have entered any of the larger colleges without conditions. Some had entered almost by accident, as for example George Morgan, who having started with his father to enter Dickinson, where he had a scholarship, was diverted to Delaware College by an acquaintance whom he and his father met on the train coming North, and from whom they learned that Delaware College was about to open for students. The boys from Maryland came mainly through the influence of President Purnell; those from Pennsylvania were brought by the advice of Professor Mackey and Professor Williams. Some of the Marylanders lived in the house occupied by President Purnell, the agreeable old colonial building at the northwest corner of Main Street and North College Avenue, then as now looking like a bit out of an English village. There were a few students from Wilmington, but all such lived at Newark from Monday to Saturday. Half a dozen students came from Newark or the neighborhood, and lived at home.

Most of the students were lodged in Old College, which was at once dormitory, refectory and recitation hall. A motherly and efficient woman looked to the feeding of the students, and fed them uncommonly well. Aside from the wholesome and abundant table all the appointments of Old College were simple even to crudity. There were no toilet conveniences of any kind in the building, and students bathed where and when they could. Fortunately for personal sanitation, White Clay Creek was near at hand. There was no general heating system, so that the individual rooms had to be heated with stoves. There was no general lighting system, so that every student had to have a lamp of his own and a supply of coal oil, bought, borrowed or other-

wise acquired. The Oratory, used as assembly room for morning prayers and upon commencement occasions, was carpetless and unadorned except by the wreaths of evergreen and floral decorations annually put up by the students in honor of their literary society anniversaries held in commencement week. Bedrooms were ill ventilated, and in Winter by turns unbearably hot and perilously cold, for the most part meagerly furnished, and almost the best of them after the first year's use shamefully shabby and worn. Most of the recitation rooms were uncarpeted, and Dr. Wolf's was so inadequately heated in Winter that men attended classes in their overcoats. In the hot weather of Summer and Autumn the bedrooms were like little infernos. Delaware College of that day was characterized by plain living and, let us hope, by high thinking.

Students not having legislative scholarships paid in the earlier years after the resuscitation \$60 a year for tuition, a charge later, when all students residents of Delaware were made free of tuition fees, imposed upon non-residents only. The College year was at first divided into three terms. For the Fall term the charge for room rent was \$4, and for each of the items, fuel for Oratory and recitation rooms, janitor, use of library and incidentals, was \$1. For the other terms, somewhat shorter than the first, the charges were slightly less, so that the yearly charge for tuition, lodging, and the other items named, was \$79.80. There were small laboratory fees for materials used. Board at the College refectory was for some years \$3.50 a week, and rarely more at private tables in the village. Some students in the eighties and nineties of the last century rented small houses and provided their own meals. There were current somewhat fearsome rumors of life at these resorts, but perhaps such

rumors had a tinge of romance. For a good many years also the students themselves managed the refectory, and at times reduced the weekly cost of board somewhat below \$3.50. When in the first decade of the present century Greek Letter fraternities were organized a considerable number of the students lived at the fraternity houses, where they had both board and lodging. With the improvement of Old College three years ago, the serving of meals at the fraternity houses ceased, and most students dined at the "Commons," where board has usually been furnished at about \$6 a week. Simplicity of living and moderate expenditure have always been characteristic of Delaware College, and even since the new, handsome, convenient and comfortable dormitories were built, the rates for room rent have been kept low.

Intercollegiate sports were not widely popular in the early seventies of the last century, and at Delaware College systematic athletics were entirely unknown. The students played baseball on the campus to the east of the linden avenue, and met the town club in match games on a field in the lower part of the village. One student brought to College a bicycle of antique type, with wooden wheels of equal size, and rather crude steering gear. Upon this odd machine something like half the students learned to ride, and its ponderous sturdiness enabled it to withstand for many months such promiscuous use. As it seldom moved without at least two persons aboard, its endurance was a high tribute to the excellence of its material and the articulation of its parts. Luckily the Providence that takes care of the unwise saved us from grave accident. Football of an unidentifiable kind was played on the campus, and a horizontal bar was set up under a tree in the rear of the College that the students might learn to skin the cat, that the more adventurous might even essay the giant swing.

Most of the students had little or no pocket money, and few knew how to earn aught, though some, especially those studying agriculture, found employment at extremely moderate pay on the small farm of Professor Porter. Even the sons of well-to-do parents made no conspicuous display, and while some dressed carefully in the extreme of fashion apt to be affected by youth of college age, the military uniform, cadet gray, with a short jacket for privates and tailed coat for officers, helped to obliterate personal distinctions of attire. It is doubtful whether there were two genuine "evening suits" in the whole undergraduate body.

Since the College opened with but one class, the Freshman, there were no Sophomores to give the members of the former class the discipline regarded by many collegians as salutary and even necessary. With no lower classmen to haze, the students of the first year naturally hazed one another, though the treatment was really not severe. A natural accompaniment of this mild hazing was a vast deal of miscellaneous mischief. Indeed the little company that made up the undergraduate body of the early seventies probably contrived and executed more silly pranks than all the students of any decade since. Half a century ago American colleges still clung to the tradition that the prime duty of an undergraduate was to proclaim his manhood by flouting authority as embodied in the Faculty. Student government was then unknown, and student anarchy was the natural mode of expressing the undergraduate sense of independence. This tradition the student body of the revived Delaware College immediately inherited and soon put into active practice. Such acts of rebellion against constituted authority sprang from no ill will toward the Faculty. As a matter of fact no single member of that small body of earnest, faithful, underpaid and overworked men

was disliked, and most of them had the entire good will of the students, while some early won the genuine affection of all. On the whole the Faculty was disposed to take somewhat too seriously the patent follies of undergraduate youth, but this attitude of authority was natural since the long sleep of Delaware College was in part the result of deficient discipline culminating in a painful incident that long cast its baleful shadow over the institution.

Did the dignity of history permit the author to present here anything like a complete record of student pranks since the year 1870, the intelligently critical reader would easily recognize a progression in this matter from what may be called the primitive simplicity exhibited by the works of those who gave themselves industriously to contrivance and invention in the early days of the resuscitated college, to the high renaissance of the art as it was brilliantly practiced in the decade 1880-90, thence through its period of somewhat meretricious manifestations in the next decade and its almost entire disappearance within the last fifteen years. The "primitives," so to speak, of the early seventies, displayed what must be described as a naïve and almost childish style, to be likened, let us say, to the ballad-making period of English literature, or perhaps more aptly, to the cruder manifestations of early Italian painting, sometimes characterized, in the jargon of the modern art critics, as "sincere." Those early attempts, indeed, were at times hardly to be distinguished from mere vulgar hazing. They were apt also to suggest the half timid attitude of defiance toward constituted authority sometimes shown by youths but a few years removed from freshly tearful memories of the paternal rod. As was to be expected, the art soon outgrew its cruder condition, and came to exhibit breadth of conception, boldness

of design, practiced technical ease, and at the same time rare perfection of detail.

A classic example of the art in the period of its highest reach, and one for years after somewhat feebly imitated in the days of the decadence, was a famous night attack upon the grapery of the late Frederick A. Curtis at The Lindens. This interesting product of creative genius and technical intelligence, discussed with the utmost critical acumen at a somewhat recent accidental meeting of a venerable judge of this commonwealth, a newly elected Senator of the United States, a former member of Congress, and the present humble chronicler, with its dramatic incidents, its fine tragi-comic touches, its convincing realism, and its wealth of decorative detail, deserves, as a distinguished example of a lost art, permanent and somewhat extended record. Such readers as hold matters of this sort too trivial to deserve a place in the grave history of our beloved Alma Mater are hereby advised to skip the immediately succeeding paragraphs of this narrative.

It was a crisp September evening in the year 188—, when an innocent young man was invited by three or four hardened sinners to share in a raid upon the grapery at The Lindens. He accepted the invitation, and soon the whole company, provided with pillow cases, were silently plundering the vines, when a young member of the family at The Lindens, who had been warned by the conspirators of the intended attack, fired a shot-gun, not too accurately aimed, in the direction of the grapery. Instantly one of those in the know threw up his hands and fell to the ground with a groan. As he did so he managed to empty a bottle of red ink over his clothing in the region of the heart, and his comrades rushed to his aid. Taking him by head and heels they hastened toward the College, and having exhibited to the only man not in the secret the streaming red evidence of



the wound, they ordered him to run for a doctor. The real victim of the trick well out of sight on his errand, the supposed victim of the shot-gun hastened to his room and to bed. A doctor, called from bed by the frightened messenger, dressed in haste and came up to the College, his mind filled with memories of an earlier and fatal affair in the history of the institution. He was shown to the room of the supposedly injured man, while the deceived one eagerly awaited the official verdict. At the end of five minutes a very angry doctor was descending the high steps of Old College, and the victim of the adventure was creeping bedward in chagrin. The tale of this affair was known to the whole College, as every one supposed, and by tradition to all succeeding classes, but industrious advertisement did not prevent the repetition of the trick at intervals for years after, and in at least one instance the victim was a Junior.

Mere imitation is characteristic of decadent periods in all the fine arts, and hence the frequent repetition of the *chef-d'oeuvre* here described, with feeble attempts at variation and other marks of languishing invention. Even in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth, there were attempts to revive the lost art so crudely but sincerely begun in the early seventies, so brilliantly flourishing in the middle eighties. Connoisseurs could not withhold critical praise from the elaborate incident of the "merry-go-round," transferred with immense labor at midnight to the campus beneath the very nose of the sleepy proprietor, and kept revolving for many hours by those who had conceived and executed the undertaking. There was also an undeniable flavor of high art in the scene presented by the campus one morning when it was transformed into the aspect of a cemetery by a host of tombstones borrowed from a local marble yard,

and appropriately inscribed with the names and virtues of Faculty members. These examples, however, were merely sporadic; they did not create a new school of the declining art.

A competent witness, who, without immodesty, may say, "*Magna pars fui*," hereby testifies that in his day college pranks, however silly, were in the main free from malice or evil intent, though then, as almost always in a considerable body of very young men released from the restraints of home, there were undeniably vicious doings. Just why a youth highly content with his pastors and masters, interested in his studies, and loyal to his Alma Mater, should sit up of nights contriving or executing absurd pranks in defiance of discipline, and likely to annoy if not to embarrass authority, it would be hard to say. Perhaps the adolescent period, when youth is suspected by some psychologists of being rather less than sane, was unnaturally prolonged during the first half of the present period of Delaware College redivivus. Perhaps also such ebullitions of animal spirits saved some youths from even graver errors of conduct. Certainly there came a time in the latter half of the period covered by this narrative when, after the student body had in some measure put away childish things, a sound student sentiment lent vigorous aid to the Faculty in suppressing vicious manifestations of a far more dangerous sort. Furthermore, after the earlier severities of Faculty government had been greatly relaxed, there were instances of concerted student conduct that betrayed unwholesome features of crowd psychology and neurotic symptoms of anarchic character, due perhaps to the general unrest of the period near and after the close of the World War.

Every well-ordered man of mature years who looks back over his undergraduate career must wonder a little at parts of his own and his comrades'

conduct, if he does not think with contrition and perhaps with shame of some things in which he had a share or against which he lacked the moral energy to protest. Perhaps every student body must be entrusted with rather more liberty of self-government than it has proved itself fully fit to exercise, in order that it may gradually develop such complete fitness. Self-government is a little like swimming, better learned by practice than by theory. If, however, a student body cannot develop a true sense of loyalty, not merely to its present self, but to its future self, for it is an indefinitely continuous entity, it must submit to a curtailment of liberty. In a college, as in the civic associations of older men, the safety of the state must be the supreme law. A college exists certainly not for the Faculty, and just as little for the Trustees. Nor does it exist solely for the student body in being at any particular time. It is the plain duty of Trustees and Faculty to administer the college for the benefit of its students, but they constitute a body not only *in esse*, but also *in posse*, and the student of any particular time is a traitor to his Alma Mater if he lend his example, council or influence of whatever sort to acts that may tend to transmit the institution to the student body of the future a less effective instrument of education than it might have been. For the academic traitor there should be little mercy among his fellows.

As a matter of fact the disciplinary regulations of the '70's were antiquated, and as such hardly workable. There was a law as to "bounds" which nobody respected, and there were periodic Faculty visitations at the dormitory that nourished the defiant spirit of mischief, and seldom resulted in the detection of evildoers. One college regulation savoring of monastic severity required attendance upon prayers and a recitation before breakfast, at half-

past six, in Spring, Summer and early Autumn, and a quarter of seven in Winter. This custom, apparently inherited from that ancient monastic rule of breakfastless early mass, was soon given up, but while it lasted it was enforced with undue rigor. For example, students living a mile or more in the country were not excused from attendance upon these early exercises, so that some such had to get up long before sunrise in Winter, and at early dawn in Spring and Summer, perhaps attend to the necessary "chores" at home, and walk or drive to the college in order to be in time for "compulsory chapel." Students living in the dormitory often arrived at prayers unwashed and hardly half dressed, and perhaps nobody arrived in a truly prayerful mood. Nor was the service of a kind to inspire piety in ribald young minds, for it consisted of a chapter from the Bible perfunctorily read, the same chapter many times repeated in the course of a term, and a prayer, *ex tempore* or selected from the Episcopal prayer book. If any student was truly edified by this dismal performance, he must have been a shining example of early piety.

The spirit of mischief was especially active in early days during the military exercises as conducted by the gentle and lovable Professor Macheret. Student-government would probably have helped to make the military instruction less of a farce than it was with many of the cadets, for there were earnest students, heartily respected by their fellows, who could have enforced a more effective discipline than the instructor was ever able to maintain. Most of the students did learn the manual at arms, and the cadet corps came after a time to march in creditable fashion, but mischief of some sort was seldom absent from the exercises. At inspection the same carefully cleaned rifle would be passed down the line behind the backs of the corps and inspected over and

over again. One night all the rifles were stolen from the armory and hidden in a neighboring barn, so that the corps had to drill without weapons until the rifles were recovered. Few took part in the military exercises who could find any possible excuse for exemption.

In spite of student pranks, and in spite of an over-worked Faculty, there was much earnest and rewarding study even in the early seventies, and perhaps a careful examination of the records would show that the men of that time have proved more creditable to their Alma Mater than might have been expected from the conditions of the period. Some of those who survive to this day, men entering the shadows of old age, will testify loyally to the inspiration caught from the Faculty, and to the pleasure and profit drawn from association with their fellows. There were many readers among the men of that first little group, and while the College library hardly existed, some men found in the libraries of the two literary societies the first considerable collection of books "proper to literature" that they had ever been privileged to use at will.

Those literary societies, the Athenaeon and the Delta Phi, held a place of importance in the College hard to over-estimate and hardly to be understood by the students of to-day. As soon as the College was set going in the Autumn of 1870, the literary societies were revived. A member of the Faculty, who had been a Delta Phi in the days before the coma, invited a suitable number of men to join that society, and delivered to the members the tradition of the organization, while the Athenaeon Society was also reconstituted by the aid of a former member. The societies were secret, though their secrets were utterly harmless. The organizations were rivals, not unfriendly, but traditional and earnest. Their exercises were literary and forensic, and many a

man learned in one or the other far more of parliamentary law, of effective public speaking, and of skill in written self-expression than he learned from the formal requirements of his college course. Although the society libraries were not large, perhaps less than 1500 volumes each, they were mainly well selected, and men with a taste for good letters found in these libraries many of the books of which their text book in literature critically treated. While intimate friends belonging to different societies jealously kept the secrets of their organizations, they cheerfully exchanged books, so that for the purposes of literary culture the two libraries were essentially one, and thus in some measure they made up for the poverty of the College library. Not a few students of the early seventies would probably testify that they read and deeply enjoyed more masterpieces during their college course than they have read and assimilated in any period of like length since.

Most members of the literary societies were not only thoroughly loyal to the interests of the organizations, but cheerfully ready to make sacrifices in order to attend the meetings. Indeed, to many men those meetings were a source of the utmost pleasure. Both societies at first met on Saturday morning, and for some years they found no trouble in being sure of a quorum. Some students living at Wilmington rarely missed a meeting for the sake of a Friday night at home, and students living in the country trudged in faithfully on Saturday morning to attend the meetings of their society. The anniversary exercises of the societies were especially fostered by the Faculty, and were quite as popular and crowded as the graduating exercises at commencement. Harder work in college, more amusements, perhaps a more practical spirit, finally brought about the fading out of the societies after years of languishing. Perhaps, as the College grows in numbers, there

will be found groups of students sufficiently interested in the things for which the societies stood to justify their revival, and the entrance of the College on its second half century since the resuscitation may possibly prove a fitting time to attempt such a revival. There is probably no reason why the exercises of the societies should not be modified to fit the needs of the newer time, and possibly the not distant future may see rise upon the campus or the green two appropriate buildings, one for the Athenaeum Society and one for the Delta Phi.

Literature, and what we call rather indefinitely "intellectual interests," were not dead or even sleeping at Delaware College when the literature societies gradually faded out of undergraduate life. The Greek Letter Fraternities, the Young Men's Christian Association, systematic athletics, a technical society in connection with the engineering department, the growth of the general library, and various student activities came to supply some of the things that the literary societies had afforded. Some part of the spontaneous intellectual activity of the student body found expression in undergraduate publications. The earliest of these, short-lived, but genuinely creditable in view of the extremely small student body from which it came, was the *Delaware College Advance*, started in 1874 as a monthly publication under the editorship of George Morgan (1875), who has been all his life an active journalist, and is now nearing the close of his forty-fifth year in the profession, and his thirty-third on the staff of the *Philadelphia Record*. The *Delaware College Advance* was short-lived, but like its predecessor, *Our Sunbeam*, of the period before the coma, was a more than commonly well written student publication. It attracted to its columns the best work that those students interested in literature and journalism could do, and compared favorably with most of its

academic exchanges. Ten years later came the *Delaware College Review*, which still vigorously surviving in its thirty-sixth year, is in all respects a credit to the student body. The ribald rejoiced, the grave deplored or feigned such emotion, and perhaps some of the judicious grieved, though hardly as those without hope, when *Student Opinion* breathed its first and last in the Spring of 1918.

The first Junior Annual, *The Aurora*, by the class of 1899, appeared in 1898. Next came *The Derelict*, in 1899, issued by the Class of 1900. Until 1918 the publication was issued as a biennial by the "even-number" classes. The class of 1908, which issued the publication in 1907, changed the title to *The Blue Hen*, which title has since been used, and in 1918 the class of 1919 broke precedent and published *The Blue Hen* as an "odd-number" issue. The precedent seems likely to prevail, so that *The Blue Hen* may now be regarded as a definitely established Junior annual.

The first annual of the Women's College appeared as *The Chronicle of 1918*, issued by the graduating class of that year. Even unprejudiced neutrals cordially recognized this piece of academic journalism as above the average of such publications, distinguished for an unmistakable feminine flavor, for a happy lightness of touch, a more than common degree of agreeably sub-acid humor, and for distinguished quality in composition, illustration, typography and binding.

The agricultural students began issuing some years ago *The Delaware Farmer*, concerned with matters of interest to farmers and students of farming in its various aspects. This publication, issued monthly during the academic year, is one of several activities that mark the increased and increasing importance of the agricultural courses.

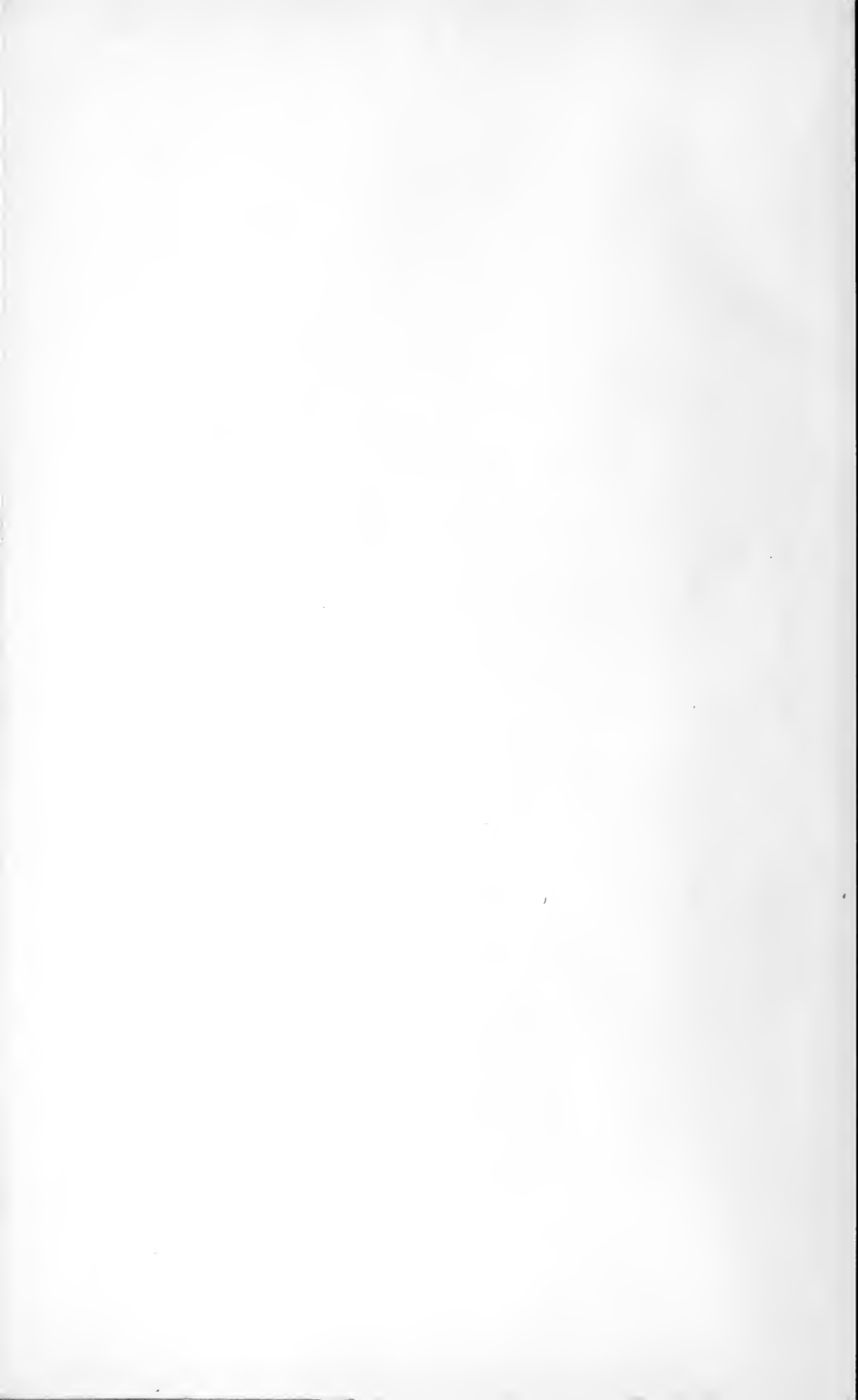


Varying fortunes have marked the career of *The Alumni News*, a publication issued at first monthly, later quarterly. Egmont Horn (1910) was for some years its efficient editor, and with the occasional aid of an advisory council he produced a genuinely interesting and valuable current record of events concerned with the alumni, together with history, reminiscence and other matters germane to the College. When Mr. Horn's business required his retirement from the editorship, Harlow H. Curtis undertook the work, and issued one highly creditable number, but his untimely death cut short his editorial career. His brother, Louis L. Curtis (1884), largely prepared the next issue, but felt that he could not give his time to an unfamiliar task, and as no one was at hand to continue the work of issuing a monthly publication, Professor George E. Dutton (1904), of the English Department, although sorely pressed by his professional work, continued *The Alumni News* for some time as a small quarterly, until our entrance into the World War compelled the discontinuance of the publication. It is just to credit Everett C. Johnson (1899), editor of the *Newark Post*, with his generous aid to *The Alumni News*. Indeed, only the firm refusal of the Alumni to accept all that he offered prevented Mr. Johnson from taking upon himself a large part of the expense involved in the monthly issue. *The Alumni News* will shortly resume publication.

Perhaps, after all, the most fruitful of the unofficial influences in college life are found in the free comradeship of young men, and the untrammelled exchange of opinions. Such opinions, often crude, and perhaps seldom founded upon safely broad generalization and close reasoning from a sufficient acquaintance with facts, are not however merely perverse intellectual manifestations, but for the most part honest attempts at genuine self-expression, and

sometimes exciting adventures into the uncharted mysteries of existence. Those long hours of free discussion upon literature, politics, art, history, and that bold philosophising about "things in general," so beloved of youth as yet undaunted by the sobering effects of long personal experience, and direct contact with practical life, are what many a man looks back upon with delight as among the most palatable, and perhaps not the least nourishing provender yielded by his four years at College. If the teaching of the classroom be sympathetic and stimulating rather than impersonally dry or magisterially authoritative, under-graduate association is apt also to be vastly enriched and deepened through what the student hears *ex cathedra*. A College, after all, is not solely an educational mill grinding mercilessly, nor can its model be the workshop organized and keyed according to the modern industrial watchword "efficiency." A College is also a nursery of souls.

*STRUGGLE*



## CHAPTER II.

### *STRUGGLE*

**A**S THE College showed small growth in its first two years after the resuscitation, Dr. Purnell, an earnest believer in co-education, urged that women be admitted to its privileges. He met with much opposition in this matter, but in 1872 he carried his point. In that year six young women entered Delaware College, and the curriculum was somewhat modified to suit their needs, though not in the direction of domestic science. Most of them were from Newark, though later Wilmington and other parts of the State sent their quota. Although co-education was not liked by most of the male undergraduates, their relations with the "co-eds" were friendly and even gallant. Indeed, the attitude of the young men toward the girls with whom they were associated in the class room did credit to both themselves and the girls. A few of the young men even went so far in their devotion to individual co-eds as to continue the relations formed during undergraduate days until they eventuated in the life-partnership of marriage. The decorative value of the co-eds was undeniable, and they easily carried off the scholastic honors. In spite of all this, however, co-education never became popular or firmly established at Delaware College, and when Dr. Purnell, because of somewhat prolonged friction

with a part of the Board of Trustees, retired from the Presidency in 1885, the system received its deathblow. Dr. Purnell, in retiring from the Presidency, retained his membership in the Board, and although when he returned to Delaware College about twenty years later as an instructor he was still a firm believer in co-education, he did not live to see the establishment of the Women's College, and his plan of more than thirty years earlier, realized in effect and made permanent under a modified form.

A favorite argument against co-education had been that the system would tend to drive away the men or at least to keep them away, so that in time Delaware College would be an institution for women only. As a matter of fact the experiment of a dozen years hardly proved this contention. It is true that with the entrance of women in 1872 the number of men fell to seventeen whereas the number in 1871 had been twenty-seven. In the year 1873-4, however, there were thirty-one men to fourteen women, and in the year 1874-5 there were thirty-four men to twenty women, while in 1883-4 there were forty-one men to seventeen women.

The alarming decadence of the College came after Dr. Purnell and the women had gone. He was succeeded in the Presidency in 1885 by the Rev. John H. Caldwell, D. D., a Methodist minister of excellent reputation, chosen partly perhaps because of the hope that he might draw to the College the Methodist youth of the State. Dr. Purnell was a Presbyterian elder, Professor Mackey was a Presbyterian minister, Professor Porter was a Presbyterian elder, so that there was some seeming ground for sectarian jealousy, though there was no attempt upon the part of authorities of Delaware College at anything resembling sectarian propaganda. Unluckily for Dr. Caldwell's success in office he was speedily involved in unpleasant friction with several

members of his Faculty. Meanwhile, in spite of his efforts to build up the College it did not grow. Growth, indeed, was almost impossible when it was notorious that the President and his Faculty were at odds, and this unhappy condition was long drawn out. In March, 1887, the President brought the matter officially to the attention of the Trustees. The members of the Faculty with whom Dr. Caldwell was especially in disagreement also presented to the Board a statement of their case. The Board in answer to this double appeal adopted a futile resolution acquitting both sides to the quarrel of intentional wrong doing, declaring that the friction arose from inattention to the rules and by-laws of the College, and urging harmony upon all concerned. This was a cry of peace where there could be no peace, and in June of the same year the Board requested and Dr. Caldwell offered his resignation. Three weeks later, however, the Board reconsidered its action and postponed consideration of the resignation until the next Spring. March 27th the President's resignation was accepted after he had informed the Board that he fully intended to give up his post at the end of the College year in order to accept a pastoral appointment.

The long agony of this wretched period did the College great harm, won it some enemies, and delayed the time when the people of the State should realize its importance in the educational system of Delaware. Worst of all, perhaps, the original cause of friction was so trivial as to seem almost too ridiculous for public avowal. Dr. Caldwell, sixty-eight years of age when he came to the Presidency, was a minister of the old school, conscientiously devoted to a strict interpretation of the severe traditional "discipline" of his church. His fellows of the Faculty, mostly much younger men, had no sympathy with his attitude toward many

things, and they fell into violent disagreement with him when he vetoed the permission they had voted for the holding of a dance in the "Oratory," the only suitable hall for the purpose. From the time of this trivial incident friction, the more irritating because of irresponsible tattle, increased until Dr. Caldwell came to feel that every man's hand was against him. At the same time the members of the Faculty complained of him as unnecessarily autocratic in the exercise of authority, and thus the irrepressible conflict went on until peace came with Dr. Caldwell's departure.

When Dr. Caldwell entered upon his Presidency there were thirty-three men and eight women attending College, the eight women being the last of their sex to appear on the student roster. When he retired from the Presidency in March, 1888, there were but sixteen students left in College and the old cry that the smaller Colleges should be permitted to die a natural death was heard again. The policy that made possible this long academic friction thus came near to proving a fatal error.

### THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF DELAWARE

Agitation for the restoration of the co-educational system at Delaware slept and awoke from time to time after the system had been abandoned in 1885, and there was perhaps never any considerable period thereafter when some members of the Board of Trustees, a few of the Faculty, and a number of the Alumni were not in favor of re-opening the doors to women. The movement, however, gathered no great strength, though nobody effectively met the argument that a State which provided the higher education free of charge for its young men should do the like for its young women. At length the As-



sociated Women's Clubs of Delaware, which organization included some of the most intelligently active and public-spirited women in the State, began to urge the matter upon public attention. Co-education still had some friends, but eventually the plan of a College for women to be situated at Newark, in affiliation with Delaware College was adopted as avoiding whatever might be thought objectionable in co-education, and as obviously more economical of means and energy than a College for women to be established elsewhere in the State and unconnected with Delaware College.

A tract of 19 acres, fronting South College Avenue about half a mile south of Old College was accordingly purchased June 9th, 1913, as the site of the Women's College of Delaware. Other sites, several of them far more beautiful, were offered and considered, specifically an area of high ground south of the Baltimore "Pike" or Telegraph Road as it is sometimes called, and about a third of a mile west of the village limits, and, as another, part of the Hossinger farm, a fine area of high level land and sloping hillside, half a mile northwest of Old College and near the highway along the valley of the White Clay Creek, popularly known as the "Creek Road." Convenience with reference to Old College, and the possibility of making the site of the Women's College continuous with the campus were some of the elements that determined the choice finally made. The purchase of a considerable strip of land on both sides of Main Street, part of it opposite and the remainder east of Old College, and of another area southward between this purchase and the site of the Women's College, gave the two Colleges, with the State Farm, an area of 300 acres. The land occupied by Old College retains its familiar name of "The Campus" while the land south of Main Street onward to the site of the Women's College, received

the name of "The Green." In 1917 the Trustees of the College purchased from Walter C. Curtis, as a residence for the President, the Minot Curtis Homestead facing South College Avenue from the west, along with about three and a half acres of ground. This house, built by the late Dr. N. H. Clark shortly after the Civil War, is a large, dignified, and substantial wooden building set at the crest of a gentle rise, and overlooking an ample lawn, enriched with well-selected trees grown through more than half a century to mature beauty. The President's house stands somewhat less than half the distance from Old College to the site of the Women's College.

Work on the site of the Women's College was begun formally in the presence of a warmly sympathetic gathering, June 16th, 1913, when the turf was turned with fitting ceremonies in token of possession. Actual building operations were delayed until the first week of January, 1914. Science Hall and Residence Hall, the buildings provided for in the legislative appropriation of \$125,000 were finished and ready for occupancy in the early Fall of that year.

Perhaps nothing did so much to hasten the founding of the Women's College of Delaware as the awakening of women all over the State to the need of such an institution, and for that awakening the Federation of Women's Clubs was largely responsible. Mrs. Alfred D. Warner of Wilmington, herself a member of the commission created by the Legislature for the purchase of a site and the erection of the first buildings of the Women's College, and gratefully acknowledged by the institution as one of its foremost and most efficient friends, recalled in her address at the dedicatory ceremonies that Dr. Harter had suggested four years before in an address at the New Century Club of Wilmington, the establishment of a College for women in affilia-

tion with Delaware College. Miss Mather, President of the Delaware Association of College Women, proposed that the women of the State begin to work for the establishment of such a College. The Federated Women's Clubs at once joined in the work, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Delaware Suffrage Association, the State Board of Education, and the State Grange lent aid to the movement. Governor Charles R. Miller publicly declared at Dover his hope that before the end of his administration Delaware would provide a College for its young women. There was a time when the legislation providing for the establishment of the College seemed in danger, but strong friends rallied to the aid of the unborn institution, a Commission to purchase land and erect buildings was created, and the appropriation provided. Women and organizations of women all over the State made gifts to College when its buildings were approaching completion, and Residence Hall was mainly furnished by such gifts.

There had been prophecies that whatever structures were erected upon the site of the Women's College of Delaware would certainly at first, and perhaps for some years, exhibit to the disappointed friends of the undertaking merely hollow sounding emptiness, because young women of Delaware who wished a collegiate education would go elsewhere. In spite of such prophecies, before the infant institution even opened its doors to students in September, 1914, there was abundant evidence of interest in the new College and nearly one hundred young women applied for admission. Of these sixty-one were accepted as sufficiently well prepared to undertake the work, forty-eight in the regular courses and thirteen as special students. In 1915-16 the College numbered forty-three Sophomores, thirty-three Freshmen, and twelve special students, a total of eighty-

nine, and in the year 1916-17, the total enrollment was 110. The College year 1919-20 opened with a Freshman class of eighty-eight and a total enrollment of 132. The first graduating class, that of 1918, numbered thirty. The roster for the year 1918-19 numbered eighty-six and the graduating class of that year numbered sixteen, while that of 1920 will number approximately twenty-seven.

The Women's College offered at opening three four-year courses, Arts and Science, Education, and Home Economics, and also a two-year course in Home Economics. Tuition was made free to all students from Delaware. The course in Education is especially intended to prepare young women to become teachers in the schools of Delaware, public and private. This course was thoroughly recast in 1919 to make it more effective for its purpose. It is in some sense supplemented by the Delaware College Summer School, instituted in the Summer of 1915, and conducted at the Women's College. By the Summer of 1917 this school had grown to a total of 281 persons, many of them from neighboring regions on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Summer School of 1918 numbered 200, that of 1919, 240. In the Summer of 1918 the Teachers' Institute of Delaware met at Delaware College, immediately after the close of the Summer School, with an attendance of about 400 persons.

Especially significant was the Delaware College Summer School of 1919, for its session opened after the new Public School Code for the State had been put into effect, and about the same time the gift of \$2,000,000 by Pierre S. du Pont, to be spent in four years for improved school buildings, in Delaware, had been announced, with all its momentous implications for the future of education throughout the State, while the Summer School itself in that year was organized and conducted upon a new and highly

interesting plan. Well-known popular lecturers, and several specialists in various branches of education took part in the work of the School. At the same time the Service Citizens' Association lent aid to the School, and established a publicity bureau at Delaware College to keep the press of the State fully informed as to undertakings for betterment in education, sanitation and other essentials of the life of the people. Americanization, to promote which the State had appropriated \$15,000, was made a special subject of study at the Summer School.

In the Home Economics courses the Women's College offers practical instructions in a great variety of domestic subjects, which are included, as is fitting for such a school in a State having an important agricultural interest, management, dairying, stock raising, and many related subjects. The tasteful furnishing of the buildings of the Women's College has an important relation to the courses in Home Economics, as embodying powerful, though silent instruction by example.

An important recent development tending to closer relations between the Delaware College and the whole system of education in this State is the offer by unnamed "friends of education" of sixty scholarships in the Women's College, carrying annually \$125 each for four years, and especially intended for young women who wish to teach in the public schools of Delaware. This gift was announced early in June, 1919, and at commencement a few days later was the announcement of a gift of \$7,500 for the year 1919-20, to be increased to \$9,250 for the year 1920-21, to enlarge the teaching force at the Women's College in view of the prospective development of the teachers' training department. These gifts accentuate the need of some such benefaction to enable Delaware College to offer special opportu-

nities to young men expecting to teach in the public schools.

In 1917 a further legislative appropriation of \$125,000 was granted to provide dormitories for the Women's College, and the first unit of a large and beautiful structure designed by the official supervising architects of Delaware College was begun in that year. This unit has been named Sussex Hall, in honor of Delaware's largest and most southern County. The other two units will be named respectively New Castle Hall and Kent Hall, for the northern and middle counties of the State. Sussex Hall, though not quite finished, was opened for occupancy December 16th, 1918.

Miss Winifred J. Robinson, who won the degree of B. S. at Michigan University, that of M. A. at the Michigan Normal School, and at Columbia University, and that of Ph. D., at the last named and who had been for some years a member of the Vassar Faculty, was called to the Head of the Women's College as Dean shortly before it opened its doors to students. The teaching force of the Women's College is made up in part of members from the Faculty of Delaware College, in part of other professors and instructors in branches especially adapted to the needs of women. The Dean of the Women's College is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College, as is the President of the latter, and the Board is the finally responsible governing body of both Colleges. A committee of the Board of Trustees has special responsibility for the affairs of the Women's College, and an Advisory Council of five women assists the committee in its task. The Act of Legislature providing for the establishment of the Women's College especially stipulates that its property shall not vest in the Trustees of Delaware College, nor may the funds of either College be used for the purposes of the other.

Dean Robinson furnishes the following as her conception of the field of the Women's College, and its peculiar advantages for students: "It has taken fifty years of development of higher education for women to demonstrate that they are capable of mastering the same fundamental courses in mathematics, in chemistry, or in philosophy that their brothers are pursuing in College. The curriculum for men has been developed from what was originally intended to train for the ministry to one which will prepare for the profession of medicine, law, diplomacy, or other careers. It is comparatively a recent thing that the higher education for young women has been considered as a thing which should be developed with reference to their future responsibilities. The supervision of the home with the care of children is now regarded as a profession. The work in our various social settlements and other philanthropies is a definite calling for which careful preparation must be made. The Americanization of the foreign-born in our schools is a problem for thoughtful preparation on the part of students who would teach. The civic responsibilities as to our industrial workers may not be undertaken without study of the great principles of economics.

"The relation of affiliation with Delaware College makes it possible to have a larger Faculty than could be maintained by an independent College of the same size. It also affords opportunity for broader social experience than may be found in a women's college which is not so associated.

"Because of its freedom from traditions, its small size, and the independence which comes from State control, the Women's College of Delaware is admirably adapted to be an educational laboratory where great plans may be first put into operation and where a group of women may be educated for service which shall result in good homes, good

schools, good social and political conditions, and in communities that are characterized by a willingness to meet new problems with courage and good judgment."

## THE MIDDLE PERIOD

Dr. Lewis P. Bush, of the Board of Trustees, was made acting President of the College after Dr. Caldwell's resignation and until the opening of the College year 1888-89, when Dr. Albert N. Raub, Principal of Newark Academy, widely known as a writer of school textbooks and recognized as a conspicuously able school administrator, was called to the Presidency. About the time Dr. Raub came to the Presidency larger Federal aid was granted the institutions already profiting by the so-called Morrill legislation. In 1888 the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station was established in connection with the College, and near the same time, by the Hatch Bill of 1887 and the new Morrill bill of 1890, the income of College and the Station was increased by \$36,000 a year, of which amount \$15,000 annually went to the support of the Station. An army officer was now detailed to attend to military instruction, and he was also able to relieve somewhat the over-laden mathematical department. The agricultural courses were strengthened about this time, and these courses, which had for a time attracted few or no students, began to make appeal to the youth of the State, although it was a good many years before the number of students in agriculture was considerable. Fortunately for the College its professor of chemistry was early made *ex officio* State Chemist, an office sufficiently well paid to justify a man of Dr. Wolf's ability and professional distinction in continuing his connection with the institution.



In view of what the Federal Government was doing for Delaware College the State now undertook to appropriate money for needed buildings. A new Machine Shop was put up northeast of Old College, and finally, in 1891, was built Recitation Hall. Like most other American Colleges, Delaware College in building anew ignored the good example of its elder day. In spite of serious defects in detail Old College was a building of dignity, charm and distinction. Recitation Hall, however, whatever its absolute architectural merits, and they are certainly not great, was built with no attempt whatever to follow the style so well set by Old College and thus to secure unity of effect. Furthermore, scarcity of funds led the authorities to encroach with the new building upon the ripe and beautiful old campus, so that several handsome trees were cut down and the fine effect of the well-placed Old College as seen from the street was sacrificed to an incongruous interloper. Now that Delaware College is well on its way toward a distinguished and beautiful development the mistake of almost thirty years ago presents a problem of the most embarrassing character. It may be said in extenuation of this mistake that it is exactly of the kind that some of the richest, oldest, and most celebrated universities of the United States have committed over and over again. The serene perfection of Old College now vainly glances its reproach at the solid and stolid stranger to the southeast, an unassimilable unit in an otherwise well-developed architectural whole.

In the year 1901 the Legislature of Delaware appropriated \$25,000 for the enlargement and repair of Old College. With this sum the building was thoroughly overhauled with a view to strengthening its floors, and improving somewhat its gaunt interior aspect, while a large addition was made at the end of each wing parallel to the central portion

of the building. At the same time the architect in charge of the work, Mr. R. A. Whittingham, one of the few persons to appreciate the beauty of the old structure, designed and had executed subsidiary porticoes at the ends of the wings, facing southward, in consonance with the distinguished main portico, an improvement that was promptly recognized as architecturally correct, and vastly helpful to the general effect of the building. There was a great deal of opposition to the expenditure of so much upon an old building in some respects ill suited to the purposes it served, but the feeling that tradition was worth something prevailed, and Old College thus preserved and improved, has since been wisely thought worthy of a second and far more thorough and expensive renovation.

Up to this time Delaware College was in chronic distress for funds, and only the care and intelligence of the Treasurer, George G. Evans, and the strict economy of the administration by Trustees and Faculty enabled the institution to live within its means. Mr. Evans held the post of Treasurer for thirty-five years, until his death in 1904. When the College reopened in 1870 the salary of the President was fixed at \$2000, that of each professor at \$1000, except that the professor of modern languages received \$600. As late as 1886, by an arrangement to which all the members of the Faculty assented, the Trustees divided the interest upon the invested funds of the College, except a sum of \$380, between the President and the professors in an agreed proportion, by which apportionment the President received a trifle over \$1800 a year, and each professor about \$1050 a year. By that time the cost of living was considerably less than it had been in 1870, and very much less than it has been much of the time since the opening of the present century, so that the purchasing power of salaries in the period between

1886 and 1900 was far greater than it would have been twenty-five years before the latter date or than it would be to-day. For most of the history of Delaware College, however, the salaries of both teachers and administrators have been relatively low.

Dr. Raub's administration began amid conditions far more favorable than those faced by either of his predecessors since the resuscitation of the College, but there were still great difficulties ahead. He was a man of force and energy, with a remarkable power for work, and in spite of the inheritance of distrust that naturally came from recent painful incidents, the College soon began to grow. The student body increased from sixteen in the academic year 1887-8 to twenty-nine in the next year, and ninety-seven in 1891-2. That was the high-water mark of Dr. Raub's administration, and even the increase of the undergraduate body brought the President under criticism as placing numbers above fitness, while other critics objected to his activities as a maker of textbooks, which they thought took time that should have been given to the College. As a matter of fact Dr. Raub could ill afford to give up his work as a writer of text books for the salary paid him as President of Delaware College. For one reason or another the student body at length began to decline in numbers, and by the school year 1895 it had fallen to seventy-one. Meanwhile criticism of the President continued and increased. An alumnus whose home was at Newark, vigorously and steadily assailed the administration in the columns of the Wilmington press and elsewhere, and the situation at length became a cause of much bitterness and almost a public scandal, so that the College seemed likely to suffer in the opinion of people throughout the State. Meanwhile Dr. Raub's health had somewhat failed, so that he felt unable to go on amid the

adverse criticism of his administration. He accordingly resigned the Presidency and continued his work as a writer of text books until his death some years later. Dr. Raub's associates in the Faculty, while recognizing the wisdom of his resignation, felt also that he was a man of more than common acumen and ability.

At the retirement of Dr. Raub, George Abram Harter, Ph. D., who had long been connected with the College as Professor of Mathematics, was chosen President for one year, and at the end of that time confirmed in his place. Dr. Harter was a man of more than common scholarship, tactful and nicely conscientious. He was surrounded by a loyal Faculty, and supported by alumni anxious to enjoy a breathing time of peace. The Faculty had now grown to a considerable body, and the Experiment Station had made friends in the State. Dr. Harter gave his whole time to the work of the College, and was largely released from teaching in order that he might give his attention to the executive task. The student body now began to grow again in numbers. By the year 1900-01 it had increased to ninety-four, the largest number thitherto in its whole history, and at the retirement of Dr. Harter from the Presidency a dozen years later it had grown to one hundred and seventy-two.

# *MODERNIZATION*



### CHAPTER III.

## MODERNIZATION

**A**LTHOUGH Delaware College had been "modernizing" for some years before this time, it was still in many respects far from abreast of current higher educational development. An Alumnus, now about a quarter of a century from his graduation, testifies that in literature and history "collateral reading" was unknown during his four years of undergraduate work. Perhaps the sufficient excuse for such a condition lay in this, that the College was in effect without a general library. A few admirable old books it had, among them a notable collection of the *Scriptores Latini in Usum Delphini*, now a conspicuous and mostly undisturbed ornament of the Department of Ancient Languages, whose head is currently believed to have the contents of the whole collection stored in his capacious memory, and the technical libraries of the Engineering and Agricultural Departments were growing, while Dr. Wolf had a valuable private library of books and periodicals relating to chemistry and allied sciences, but the general library was made up mostly of what Charles Lamb called "books that are not books." In 1896, with the warm approval of Dr Harter, a considerable appropriation for the general library was made, and for some years thereafter there was such an appropriation

annually, a policy that tends to become permanent, though at times it has been unfortunately suspended, Professor W. H. Bishop, an able, faithful, and extremely painstaking man, one of the experts of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agriculture in the College Faculty, was made librarian, though at an utterly inadequate salary, and under his energetic work and intelligent supervision, the books, old and new, were classified in accordance with the generally accepted system of library classification. A card catalogue was rapidly prepared, and the new books, together with all that was valuable in the old library, were housed in the large north room on the second floor of Recitation Hall. Not long after this time the library was transferred to the top floor of the same building, later still to Purnell Hall, as the Watson Evans homestead, on the edge of the campus, is now called, and yet again to a building at the southeast corner of Main Street and South College Avenue. There had been "reading men" in College long before the general library was thus re-created, but the number had never been large. Now, with books, old and new close at hand, and a library open for most of the week, day and night, the habit of reading and of treating the library as an intellectual laboratory became far more popular. Doctor Sypherd, head of the English Department, has for years zealously promoted the growth of the Library, and Walter H. Bradley, of Philadelphia, a former resident of Newark, has made many generous gifts in aid of such growth.

The library, now numbering 25,000 volumes, is open night and day, not only during the academic year, but for most of the time in vacation, though unhappily not on Sunday. There is a paid librarian with student assistants. To crown this interesting development, so long delayed, the World-War led to the proposal for the erection at Delaware College of



a Delaware Memorial Library in honor of those Delawareans who fell in the cause of world-wide democracy. This building, which will probably be a reality of the near future, will prove one of the most striking ornaments of "The Green." Some friends of Delaware College hope that a room in the library will be set aside for the beginning of an art museum.

### OVERWORKED TEACHERS

A matter in which Delaware College long showed itself still behind the times is the custom of setting men to teach by means of text-books unrelated or but slightly related to subjects of which they frankly confess themselves by no means masters. Many years before the period now under discussion a young man, called to teach German, humorously confessed in private that he managed the business by keeping twenty-four hours ahead of his pupils in a subject as new to him as to them. Nothing of this sort was possible at Delaware College, at least in the languages, ancient or modern, as late as the last decade of the nineteenth century, but in the first decade of the twentieth century some men were expected to teach subjects with which they were no more intimately acquainted than may be expected of a fairly educated man not too long out of College. When the State, however, founded in 1911 a chair of History, there was a successful insistence among the Alumni and in the Board of Trustees and the Faculty that a historian trained in the schools be appointed to the place, and this change of policy marked an important turning point in the educational development of the College, though it has not yet been possible to relieve all members of the Faculty from the teaching of unrelated subjects, as it has certainly been impossible to prevent some from being greatly overworked.

It is worth noting here, what the public is slow to realize, that the number of a professor's "periods" a week may be an entirely misleading index as to the amount of his work. A lazy but superficially brilliant man might teach five periods a day for six days a week without being entitled to anybody's commiseration, while a faithful man might be cruelly overworked, with half as many periods, since a professor's preparation for a recitation, a lecture, or a laboratory exercise, often requires thrice as much time as the period of the recitation itself, the lecture or the laboratory exercise, and every thoughtful teacher will testify that he has seldom gone unprepared to a recitation, no matter how familiar the subject, without regretting such neglect. Besides the work of preparation for daily duties, a professor must give considerable time to periodicals dealing with his subject, must watch jealously for whatever is new in the art or science he calls his own. If he really loves his subject—and fruitless is apt to be the teaching of him that does not—he will wish to bring light of his own to some of the dark places in his special field of knowledge, though few men in the smaller colleges can be first of all investigators. In the studies that have to do with the several fine arts, more especially in the smaller colleges, where most pupils are unready for the more scholarly critical study of such subjects, the first requirement of the teacher is that he be inspirational in his teaching. If he is to be such he must have leisure not merely for undisturbed reading and meditation, but for stimulative social contact. Thus he may keep himself fresh in mind and spirit, quickly sensitive to whatever is good in new manifestations of his art or science, and responsively sympathetic with his pupils, who, being young, instinctively seek what is new.

The popular notion that teaching, like being a

bishop, is "a clane aisy job," takes no intelligent account of these long hours of preparation and planning, of study and investigation, or of the various activities related to the welfare of students and to school administration required of the modern professor. There are still soft berths in the educational world for the clever man that loves ease, and the temptation of some teachers is to fall into a dull and dead routine, sometimes as a defense against crushing overwork, sometimes through native inertness of temperament, but perhaps the crying fault of modern American education is the absence of leisure for both teacher and pupil, the lack of opportunity for that ripening and enrichment which come of close and joyous reading and congenial companionship. In the very spirit of hurry that possesses the educational world of to-day there is the special opportunity of the charlatan whose "long suit" is a display of feverish activity. "And yet he seemed busier than he was," wrote Chaucer of such an one.

By the time Dr. Harter came to the presidency Delaware College had made for itself a well-recognized high reputation as an engineering school, and its graduates were taking creditable places in various parts of the country as civil, electrical and mechanical engineers. Before his administration ended our graduates in the several branches of engineering were widely scattered not only over the Union, but in the Latin-American countries. Some of them confidently reported that they were able to face unabashed professional competition with graduates of the most famous technical schools. Professor Frederick H. Robinson, who retired a few years ago broken in health after occupying the chair of civil engineering for a quarter of a century, had the satisfaction of knowing that the men who went out from his classroom seldom failed

to do him credit in their subsequent professional life. He had the further pleasure also of learning from returned Alumni that they remembered not his severities as a teacher, not the inexorable demands of one who could ill brook aught but absolute faithfulness in the student, but his self-forgetful devotion to the work of teaching. At this moment the Department of Engineering suffers from over-development and overwork consequent upon conditions that it shares with some other departments.

One of the most painful incidents in the administration of Doctor Harter, but one for which he was not responsible, was the agitation for the removal of the College to Wilmington, led by Dr. Eugene W. Manning, Professor of Modern Languages. All who really knew Doctor Manning must recall him with pleasure as a man in whom was no guile, a rarely transparent character, devoted to his work, generous beyond his means to all good causes, cheerfully ready to sacrifice himself to what he believed right. He was in addition to all this a delightful companion, full of kindly humor, sympathetic and charitable in his judgments even toward those with whom he most radically disagreed. His influence upon the students was in the highest degree wholesome. At the same time his scholarship was ripe, and unspoiled by any touch of pedantry. Doctor Manning induced the Faculty to enlarge the elective system, perhaps beyond what was best for all concerned, and he was a warm and open advocate of co-education. Finally he came to believe that the College must necessarily fall short of its highest usefulness were it not removed to Wilmington, and with characteristic sanguineness of temper and infirmity of judgment springing from that defect, he felt sure that were the removal made, men would be found at Wilmington to add largely to its endow-

ment, and that Wilmington was the peculiarly fitting home for the College. A letter that he wrote on this subject to an acquaintance was, without the writer's intention, and as it were, by accident, published in a newspaper. It was a letter that he might properly have written, but its publication placed him in a somewhat embarrassing position. With characteristic courage he took the consequences, however, and assumed full responsibility for the public proposal to remove the College to Wilmington. The proposal found no support of moment in either the Board of Trustees or the Faculty, and not a great deal in Wilmington, though Doctor Manning's eager urgency for a time impressed some of his fellows, among them the author this sketch. Doctor Manning persisted in urging the matter after the Board of Trustees had definitely declared against it, and in the end, as was inevitable, the affair led to the severance of his connection with the College. Nobody could doubt the unselfish purity of Doctor Manning's motives in this affair. His mistake was two-fold, first in believing that Wilmington was peculiarly fitted to be the seat of Delaware College; second, in his entirely conscientious belief that duty to the College required him to urge this proposal in the face of the overwhelming disapproval of those responsible for the administration of the institution. Delaware College lost by Doctor Manning's departure one of the wholesomest influences that the student body has ever felt, and it is satisfactory to know from the testimony of some who were his pupils that the man and his work were fitly valued by those for whom he so faithfully and self-forgetfully labored.

A serio-comic incident of that same administration grew out of the suspension of several students in the Spring of 1902. Some of the student body felt that the suspension was unjustified, and a

"strike" was proposed. According to the testimony of several who opposed the proposal, they would have been able to avert the strike but for the authoritative tone taken by Doctor Wolf in addressing the student body upon the subject. Nobody acquainted with the Doctor's oddly mingled temperament, as often exhibited in impulsive kindness, sometimes in sudden but brief impatience or indignation, could have taken his brusqueness too seriously, but according to the pacifists of the occasion, the Doctor's hesitant and brief but emphatic address stung the majority to rebellion, with the result that all of the students, save the graduating class, who feared for their diplomas, and one youth who obeyed his father's order to take no part in the strike, walked out and were absent from classes several days. The most amusing aspect of this little war against constituted authority was the entirely amiable relations that subsisted meanwhile between the strikers and the Faculty. They came individually to some of the temporarily idle professors, and amicably discussed the pros and cons of the situation, accepting with entire good humor the assurance that they were playing the part of undisciplined children. In the end all returned to their studies, and there were no further punishments inflicted. A proposal to recall the suspended before the expiration of their term was, however, overwhelmingly voted down by the Faculty.

Perhaps this is the proper place to record another strike of the student body, which took place early in the present administration. In this instance the students, who by that time were self-governing, petitioned for a holiday from the Wednesday before Thanksgiving to the following Monday, a holiday for which there was precedent. As the College was then working under pressure to prepare as many as possible for future participation in the World

War, the Faculty denied the petition, with the result that the students walked out. All returned the following Monday, and the penalty for this act of rebellion was a requirement to make up lost time and some reduction in marks. On the whole the temper of the student body was less amiable than on the occasion of the earlier strike. Both incidents were curious illustrations of crowd psychology, and the second was probably precipitated by the condition of public unrest brought on by the war, to which condition the student body, with the keenly sensitive temperament of youth, was quickly responsive.

On June 19th Commencement Week of the year 1909 was darkened by the general knowledge that Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, Professor of Chemistry since 1871 and for most of that time State Chemist, lay dying after a stroke of apoplexy. His death came on June 22, and not only the College and its Alumni, but the whole State realized how great was the loss of both College and State. Doctor Wolf had come to Delaware College little more than a youth in years, though with the maturity of a man disciplined by faithful study, and seeming far beyond his age. He died at fifty-nine, still to all appearances vigorous and essentially young, with the reasonable hope of many more years in active service. In the long period of his connection with Delaware College Doctor Wolf had grown into an institution. His simplicity was delightful. His impulsiveness was amusing. His very foibles endeared him to his friends, they were so clearly the "defects of his qualities." At ordinary times he was grave, often, indeed, rather severe in aspect, but he had the frank smile of a man simple and brave. A slight hesitancy of utterance, not quite amounting to an impediment, seemed at times to give point and charm to his speech, which charm was heightened by a rich manly voice and provocative laugh. In

aspect and bearing he was singularly distinguished, and without the slightest tinge of pose or pretence. The dignity of the man, like everything about him, was the unaffected expression of his nature. He had a fine head, carried well on ample shoulders, and a port and style that impressed all beholders. In class Doctor Wolf was exacting and severe rather than lax. His sense of humor, however, was sufficiently active to enable him to realize that too much cannot be expected of undergraduate youth. Perhaps his very love of his subject made him too indifferent in his treatment of those who were slow to develop any such attitude toward chemistry. To his way of thinking it was vain to waste time on the misguided human beings that failed to see beauty in the goddess of his idolatry. With those, however, who really cared for the subject, he was ready to take infinite pains, and to such he showed the warmest side of his kindly and impulsive character.

Shortly after Doctor Wolf's death he was succeeded in the double office of Professor of Chemistry and State Chemist by Professor Charles L. Penny. The Trustees thus paid Professor Penny the handsome compliment of proving their confidence in one known to the Board for many years in his professional capacity, for after long service as Chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station he had gone in 1907 to take a place at the Pennsylvania State College. Some years later Professor Penny gave up the office of State Chemist, but continued to occupy the chair of Chemistry, and thus gave himself exclusively to the work of teaching, a profession for which he is well suited by taste, temperament, education and native ability. Perhaps it is well to point out here that in view of Delaware's present, and even more her future development, the Department of Chemistry at Delaware College is



likely to be of constantly growing importance. Doctor Wolf from the first attracted graduate students, and with the growth of chemical industries at and near Wilmington the demand for well-equipped commercial chemists is likely to be one that Delaware College will be asked to supply. Graduate students should thus be more than ever attracted to the department. The sobering and steadying effect of such students in a small college is hard to over-value. -The Du Pont Company founded two scholarships in chemistry in the current year, each carrying \$325 annually.

### THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Under the terms of the Federal law establishing agricultural experiment stations in every state of the Union, the Agricultural Experiment Station for Delaware became a department of Delaware College. The law was approved by the President March 2, 1887, but appropriations for these undertakings did not become available until the Spring of 1888. Early in May of that year Dr. George D. Purington, of Missouri, was chosen as Director of the inchoate Station and soon after a building for the use of the station was placed a few yards east of Old College. The Federal funds for the establishment of the Station did not, in the judgment of those charged with the task of getting the new institution in working order, permit the use of sufficient money to put up an expensive building, and accordingly a rather small and far from beautiful brick building was put up and placed, unfortunately, where it in some measure took from the effect of Old College, a site that it still occupies without adorning, though it is no longer used for its original purpose.

Doctor Purington held the office of Director only

a few months, and to his successor, Dr. Arthur T. Neale, who took active charge of the work January 1, 1889, is due full credit for the organization of the Experiment Station. Doctor Neale was a man of marked ability, great frankness, and strongly attractive personality. By technical equipment and practical experience he was probably as well fitted for the work he now undertook as any man in America, for he had been closely associated with eminent agricultural specialists in both America and Europe, and had done much highly important investigatory work as chemist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, as assistant for some years to Dr. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, Connecticut, the first director of any American agricultural experiment station, and as assistant to Professor Maerker, at Halle, Germany, the most eminent authority of the time in agricultural science.

From the first Doctor Neale and his small staff were embarrassed by lack of funds. From 1889 to 1906 the whole income of the Station was \$15,000 annually, and after the moderate salaries were paid, what remained was insufficient for all that the Director would like to have done. He was further embarrassed in early days by the attitude of the farming community toward his notion of the Station's proper function. Doctor Neale was first of all an investigator, with an unswerving devotion to painstaking accuracy, and an invincible belief that scientific study of agricultural problems, requiring patient and long investigation, would in the end be of more value for the advancement of agriculture than more strictly practical assistance to farmers in the hundred and one problems that they had to face. His education and experience led him to over-value laboratory experiments as compared with work in the open, and prevented him from urging the pur-

chase of land for such experimentation in the field. As the work of the Station became organized Doctor Neale won more and more the good will and confidence of the farmers whom he met at institutes and elsewhere, and he was led to enlist their aid in practical experiments and studies upon the farms themselves, though these undertakings were not entirely satisfactory in results, because few farmers could afford the expense necessitated by such experiments. Doctor Neale's extremely strong sense of his duty to use public funds with wise economy and in strict accordance with law led him to be, if anything, over-careful in all expenditures.

A capable committee of the Board of Trustees constantly coöperated with Doctor Neale in the work of the Station, and the members of his staff loyally accepted his theory of Station work. As Dr. Frederick D. Chester, the first bacteriologist of the Station, has for some years been unconnected with either College or Station, it is proper here to recognize the great value of his work, and especially of the highly practical service he did to the cause of public health in Delaware. While showing great faithfulness and intelligence in fitting himself by hard study for unfamiliar work in connection with his regular duties, he also found time to write a valuable book, the result of original research.

Doctor Neale was probably disappointed at the outcome of some experimentation, notably that carried on over a long period for the determination of the value which he hoped to find in sorghum culture for the farmers of this State. On the other hand, some of his larger undertakings were highly successful, and in the face of sharp criticism and strong opposition, he did much to stamp out bovine tuberculosis. His most distinguished single service was the demonstration that anthrax, doing great

harm to cattle in parts of the State, was imported in goat hides brought to the morocco factories of Wilmington. The factories ceased discharging their waste where it could reach the pastures, and the disease disappeared.

In the later period of Doctor Neale's directorship the Station greatly enlarged its work and gave it a more practical direction. Meanwhile, however, Doctor Neale himself was suffering from the permanent results of an accident in the course of duty, and his physical disability, borne in silence, and concealed from those about him, made the work of the Director more and more difficult, so that in view of resultant criticism and increasing friction, he resigned his office in 1906, just when the Experiment Station was about to receive greatly increased aid, both State and Federal. He died in 1917, after many years of painful illness, borne with courage and patience characteristic of the man. It is mere justice to say that the value of Doctor Neale's services to agriculture in this State can hardly be overestimated, and that the Experiment Station and the farming community at large are still profiting by what he and his small staff were able to accomplish amid the embarrassments with which they had to contend.\*

Professor Harry Hayward succeeded Doctor Neale as Director of the Station in October, 1906, and shortly after his accession to the post, the Agricultural Department of Delaware College was organized to coordinate the experimental work of the Station with the teaching activities of the staff. The Department of Agriculture as now organized includes the Agricultural Experiment Station, the

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\* For this account and estimate of Doctor Neale's services and character the writer is largely indebted to a paper prepared by John C. Higgins, Esq., and published in the Proceedings of the Delaware State Grange for 1917.

Experiment Farm, the teaching activities of the staff in the agricultural courses of the two colleges, the agricultural extension work throughout the State, and finally within a very recent time, the training of teachers in agriculture under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act. These increased resources made possible a new development and a change of policy that mark a turning point of importance in the administration of the Experiment Station.

Early in the year 1907 the State took the important step in furtherance of the Agricultural Department's practical usefulness of buying and equipping a farm for experimental and instructional purposes on a large scale. The farm, known more than half a century ago as the "Russell Estate," and afterwards as the "Schultz Property," was purchased from James T. Dallett. It is a tract of two hundred twelve acres in Pencader Hundred, one mile south of Old College, bordered on the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad and on the west by an old public highway, now in effect an extension of South College Avenue. This land is part of the historic Welsh Tract, a grant made by the Penns to a body of Welsh folk, mainly of the Baptist sect, in 1701. A large and comfortable dwelling on the farm serves as the residence of the Director. Ownership of the farm vests in the State.

Equipped with such an area of land suitable for practical, illustrative experiments, and for the first time provided with adequate Federal aid, supplemented by an annual appropriation from the State, the Department of Agriculture, of which the Experiment Station is now a part, has been able not only to profit by years of laboratory investigations, but while continuing such researches, with well-equipped, modern laboratories, to superadd

many demonstrations and some commercial undertakings on a rather large scale. Orchards were planted on the farm and their development has been attracting the attentive interests of fruit growers not only in Delaware, but as well in the adjoining states. Important experiments in fruit-growing have been conducted and the results of these researches have reached thousands of farmers interested in peach and apple growing. The orchards on the College Farm are looked upon as models.

A herd of about twenty-five milking cows, registered Guernseys, is maintained on the farm. These animals have been used both for experiment and for instructional purposes. Some cows have been developed as producers of milk and butter as well as for breeding purposes. In this herd there have been several noted animals. The College Farm also has fine examples of various breeds of pigs. It was on the College Farm that the champion hen of the world was developed, "Lady Eglantine," the details of whose amazing philoprogenitive instinct are faithfully recorded in the appendix to this chronicle, where as well will be found an account of the even more astounding hermaphroditism of a bovine product also originating upon the College Farm.

This livestock has been available at all times for classroom work, so that the students and the public accessible to Delaware College have had an opportunity of dealing at first hand with some of the most notable specimens of farm animals grown in this country. The Agronomy Division has also attracted attention and interest by its varied experiments. A field of twenty-five acres, divided into more than 500 plots, has been set aside for the experimental study of farm crops, and of the underlying principles concerned in the improvement of soils.

An important service of the College is the part it

has played in bringing the people of the State into closer relation with the work of the Experiment Station. The annual Farmers' Days held at the Farm have brought together upon a single occasion as many as 5000 visitors from the Peninsula, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. On these occasions agricultural demonstrations and agricultural contests have been given, and some of the best speakers on agricultural topics have addressed the visitors.

Another important aid to the development of the Agricultural Department of Delaware College was the Federal legislation known as the Smith-Lever agricultural law. Under this act Federal appropriations supplemented by the State furnish means to maintain an agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent for each country, besides providing for the employment of specialists in important phases of agriculture. These appropriations and girls' clubs, the object of which clubs it to enable the members to obtain, care for, and grow various farm animals to maturity, while observing and recording the details of feeding, care and growth.

The Agricultural Staff now numbers about thirty persons, all of practical experience, moved by the spirit of public service, and experts in their several specialties. There are in addition a librarian and a considerable clerical force. As now housed in Wolf Hall and provided with the opportunities of the Farm and the means of direct contact with the people in all parts of the State, the Agricultural Department of Delaware College should have a future of increasing usefulness.

Doctor Hayward was sent to France in February, 1919, under the administration of the Y. M. C. A., as one of seven regional directors of agricultural education. The work to be done by the corps which

Doctor Hayward joined was part of the general educational work undertaken among the large body of American troops left abroad after the signing of the armistice with Germany. It was in effect a form of university extension, with regional headquarters at Rennes, Bordeaux, Tours, Havre, Paris, Toule and Dijon. For the period of Doctor Hayward's absence in Europe, Professor A. E. Grantham was made Acting Director of the Experiment Station, Professor C. A. McCue Acting Dean of the Agricultural Department, Dr. F. A. Hays Acting Superintendent of the College Farm and Mr. M. O. Pence Acting Director of Agricultural Extension Work. Doctor Hayward returned and took his place again at the head of the Department in the Summer of 1919, but as noted elsewhere in detail, he resigned his post in December of that year, to be succeeded by Professor McCue.

#### COLLEGE SPORTS

Systematic college sports somewhat slowly developed at Delaware College, and perhaps not until near the second half of the current period of general modernization began to have an important place in undergraduate activities and to be cordially recognized by the Faculty as an essential element in college life. In the course of years the College has developed a widely recognized repute for thoroughly clean athletics, and has taken and held a creditable place in the world of amateur sports. Baseball in the Spring and football in the Autumn were at first the only sports systematically played by the student body, though there were tennis courts used by both students and members of the Faculty. In due time the students took part in the intercollegiate meets and the Delaware College teams won



an honorable place in many events. The interest in systematic athletics was promoted and broadened by the building of a gymnasium, the funds for which, \$15,000, were provided by the Delaware Legislature in 1905. Here are an indoor track, a drill hall, a swimming pool, shower baths and like conveniences. Provision for the comfort of visiting athletic teams was made a dozen years later when Old College was restored and beautified.

In 1912 the Faculty, in cooperation with the students and the Alumni, organized an Athletic Council, and this organization not only helped to raise funds for athletics, but largely shaped the development and determined the policies of that college interest. The Athletic Council is made up of two members from the Faculty, two from the Alumni, and one from each of the classes, Senior, Junior and Sophomore. The students have also an Athletic Association to care for details not within the direct control of the Athletic Council. At this time a salaried coach, who eventually became Physical Director with the title of Assistant Professor, was employed to develop and discipline the teams and direct individual work, and, thus the whole matter of athletics was systematized and placed upon a sound basis. As usual there were some students who took the unconsciously humorous attitude of regarding athletics as the chief object of academic life, and general education its casual ornament, but the normal sense of humor throughout the student body was sufficiently keen to prevent this view from being generally accepted. On the other hand the Faculty recognized the genuine value of athletics as a means of wholesome discipline for individuals and groups, and as a suitable outlet for youthful activities, and those so-called animal spirits, the very existence of which some prematurely old men seem to forget by the time they are two decades

away from the period of life when animal spirits play an essential part in forming the character and developing the abilities and aptitudes of youth. Thus sports tend to take their proper and important place in the process that gives a college its initial reason for being—the education of young men and women.

Nothing has done so much for athletics at Delaware College as the making of Frazer Field. Joseph Heckart Frazer (1903), a young civil engineer whose character and conduct as an undergraduate had won him warm friends in the Faculty and the student body, and whose subsequent professional career did him and the College great credit, died in 1911, leaving a considerable fortune. His father, Eben B. Frazer; his mother, Helen Heckart Frazer, and his brother, Stanley J. Frazer, gratefully recognizing what Delaware College had done for the son and brother, and realizing his loyalty to his Alma Mater, joined in presenting Frazer Field to the College as a memorial to the young engineer. The ground, eight-and-a-half acres, lying immediately east of the rear campus, was bought in 1890, and under the supervision of Wilbur T. Wilson, a resident engineer and surveyor of Newark, and former student of the College, this area was skilfully laid off and graded so as to afford a quarter-mile running track, a football field, a baseball diamond, and tennis courts, together with room for the parking of motor cars, and the seating of spectators. The whole field was surrounded by a wall, and trees were planted upon the parking terrace. Hard by is the gymnasium.

## *EXPANSION*



## CHAPTER IV.

### *EXPANSION*

**I**N THE second decade of the twentieth century there began for Delaware College a new era with the promise of such an expansion as not even the most enthusiastic alumnus had ever prophesied. A few close observers of conditions became convinced six or eight years ago that the growth and usefulness of the College were pretty strictly limited by its income, and especially by the smallness of the general fund available for executive and administrative work.

These men felt that unless means were found to exempt the President from exacting classroom work he could not give to the general administration the time and energy required if the College was to attract those young men of Delaware who were going elsewhere for their academic education. At the same time these men felt that proper modern dormitories were also imperatively needed. Their thought as a whole was that the college must be modernized in order that it keep pace with its neighbors in other States, and that the first step in this direction would be to wake the Alumni to the necessities of the case.

Accordingly in March, 1913, a group of alumni, including Dr. W. O. Sypherd, Head of the English Department; E. C. Johnson, H. Rodney Sharp, Dr.

Walter Steele, Hugh Morris, J. Pierce Cann, Richard T. Cann, Jr., Charles W. Bush, George L. Medill, and George McIntire, nearly all of the late 90's or of the early twentieth century, dined by agreement at the Wilmington Country Club and discussed the affairs of the College. That meeting held session until half-past two A. M., and out of it grew a movement for the raising of an Alumni fund, the annual proceeds of which should be available for the salary of the President. Those who thus undertook to increase the endowment of the College by awakening the alumni to an active and helpful interest in its welfare hoped to see an eventual expansion in more than one direction, but as events turned out they had builded even better than they knew. They agreed upon a committee, of which Mr. Sharp became chairman, to solicit aid from the Alumni, and the whole body was reached by this appeal. The first thought of those who started the movement was that \$50,000 should be raised, but Mr. Sharp said "Why not \$100,000?" and at this sum the committee boldly set its hopes.

When the subscriptions of the Alumni had reached somewhat less than \$20,000 Pierre S. du Pont, in a conversation with his brother-in-law, Mr. Sharp, offered to make a lump contribution of \$50,000. This he did, and the entire sum of \$68,000 was placed in the trusteeship of the Wilmington Trust Company. About the same time Josiah Marvel let the committee know that an unnamed benefactor had volunteered to contribute \$1,000 a year for five years toward the salary of the President, which was to be made \$5000 a year. Between this contribution and the interest upon the Alumni Fund, the college was assured for at least five years of an adequate salary for a President who should give his whole time to the executive work of the institution, and should have efficient clerical aid. Thus was paved the way for an expan-

sion that soon far outran the hopes of those who had begun the movement.

Dr. Harter, meanwhile, preferring his old and congenial place as Professor of Mathematics and Physics to the arduous and exclusively executive work to be demanded of the President under the prospective expansion, cordially co-operated with those who had fathered the undertaking, and showed himself a zealous, loyal and unselfish friend of the College. He gave notice that he would retire to his old post as soon as his successor should have been installed, and while the search for the new executive was going on, he lent effective aid in furtherance of the matter in hand.

Before this time, the Board of Trustees, concerning whose attitude the original movers in this matter had felt some unnecessary trepidation, had taken the whole affair in charge. A committee of the Board went about the business of finding the new executive, and in due course called to the head of the College Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell. He formally took office at the opening of the academic year 1914-15, temporarily occupying a house on the grounds of the Women's College.

Dr. Mitchell was born at Coffeville, Mississippi, December 24th, 1864. He took the degree of M. A. at Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1888; was a graduate student at the University of Virginia in 1891-2, and received the degree of Ph. D. for further graduate work from the University of Chicago in 1899. Dr. Mitchell occupied successively the chair of Greek at the University of Mississippi in 1890-91; that of Latin at Georgetown College, Kentucky, 1891-95, that of History at Richmond College, 1895-98; was lecturer in history at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1908-9; President of the University of South Carolina, 1908-13, and President of the Medical College of

Virginia, 1913-14, in which latter year he was called to the Presidency of Delaware College.

Dr. Mitchell, in answer to a request for a statement of what he regards as the essential undertakings and accomplishments of his administration, under date of April 21, 1919, sends the modest record given below in its entirety as he wrote it, save for a few complimentary words with reference to the writer of this historical sketch.

"In regard to your request for a brief statement of the more important events in my administration, I should like sincerely for it to be emphasized that whatever has been done is an outgrowth of the labors of the men previously connected with the College; that there were in the situation resident forces of great moment; that many of these forces happened to head up during the recent years, just as the trees full of sap are at this moment putting forth bud and leaf; that the Faculty, Trustees, and friends of the College must have the credit for the plans wrought out; and that the progress throughout has been tidal and in no sense individual. The development was inevitable. The State and Alumni had gradually come to the point where expansion must occur. The careers of the men trained here by a few teachers with simple equipment and limited funds had proved the worth of the College and its services to the nation. Therefore to Mr. George M. Evans, Dr. Purnell, Dr. Wolf, Professor Robinson, Dr. Harter, and to all of the rest who labored here faithfully must be ascribed the further development of the College."

Some of the things that might be mentioned are as follows:

1. A structural purpose and ground plan for the development of the College. This achievement belongs to Mr. H. Rodney Sharp, who has



put his whole heart into the enterprise; to Mr. Henry B. Thompson, who was the first to suggest the arrangement of the buildings around the green, as I understand; to Governor Charles R. Miller, who strengthened the College in the Legislature; to Mr. Charles B. Evans, who loves the College as his own child; and to the people of the State. This structural purpose is the main thing, for into the execution of it will be naturally drawn the energies and resources of the people of the State. I count, therefore, a structural purpose and the ground plan as the chief achievement of the Trustees in recent years.

2. The entrance requirement has been made the completion of a four-year standard high school course or its equivalent. The Faculty handled this matter with tact and discretion, advancing the entrance requirement without alienating any part of our constituency. They have, thereby, given a strong impetus to the development of high schools throughout the State.

3. A department of education has been established. This was most timely, as everything has tended to strengthen this department, such as the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress, which made available \$10,000 a year for the training of teachers in trades and industries, in agriculture, and in home economics. This amount will become \$20,000 in the course of three or four years. A plan for practice-teaching in the Newark Public Schools has been successfully carried on, and this plan has in it the promise of greater co-operation between the College and the community.

4. A state high school conference has been established in connection with the annual inter-scholastic athletic and field meet, which will

bring together at the College regularly the principals of the high schools of this region with a view to aid them in their problems.

5. A chair of Economics and Business Administration has been established, in order to train men for the complex tasks of modern business as they have heretofore been trained for law, medicine, and theology. This chair met with instant favor and has appealed to a widening circle of students.

6. A separate chair of Physics has been established, which is having an important bearing upon both engineering and the arts and courses.

7. The English department has been strengthened by the addition of two teachers, making a total of four men in the English Faculty. Dr. W. O. Sypherd has made this a model department.

8. An Infirmary has been established with a trained nurse in charge. The credit for this belongs to Mr. Eben B. Frazer. This has proved a great boon to the student body.

9. A Business Manager has been appointed and a modern system of accounting has been installed, which is enabling the College to place before the people of the State clear and adequate statements of its finances.

10. The original building has been converted into a social center for the student body, known as Old College Hall. In this building are found the commons, club rooms, etc. The credit for this belongs exclusively to Mr. H. Rodney Sharp and the Alumni.

11. A new dormitory system has been begun with the erection of Harter Hall.

12. The Agricultural Department has been well housed in Wolf Hall, with new laboratories also for the department of chemistry.

13. A President's home has been purchased.

14. The office of Dean of the College has been created and Professor E. Laurence Smith has filled this position with signal ability.

15. The office of Dean of Engineering has been created and filled by Allan R. Cullimore, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dean Cullimore has shown organizing ability of rare order. He is at present a Major in the United States Army, but expects to return to Delaware College not later than next September.

16. Salaries have been somewhat increased, and yet the salaries are far below what they should be. It has been suggested to the Committee on Instruction that the gradation of salaries be somewhat as follows:

- (a) Dean, \$3,300.
- (b) Head Professor, \$3,000.
- (c) Professor, \$2,250-\$2,750.
- (d) Associate Professor, \$1,750-\$2,250.
- (e) Assistant Professor, \$1,500-\$1,750.
- (f) Instructor, \$1,000-\$1,500.

This plan has not been adopted officially and yet in a rough way the College is gradually working toward it.

17. The annual report of the Treasurer is regularly published in pamphlet form and sent broadcast over the State.

18. The expenses of Delaware teachers to the Summer School are paid under certain conditions out of an appropriation of the Legislature for this purpose. The credit for this is due to the initiative of Governor John G. Townsend, Jr., and Secretary of State, Everett C. Johnson.

19. The Saturday nearest to Washington's Birthday has been fixed upon for the concentration of numerous interests at the College, such as the winter meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Alumni reunion, the Alumnae reunion at the Women's College, and a public meeting in the afternoon with an address by some prominent man.

Mr. Pierre S. duPont, after watching with interest and approval the fashion in which Dr. Mitchell had taken hold of his new duties, decided to come to the aid of Delaware College with a comprehensive plan of development and expansion, to be amply financed by himself. In the course of the next few years he gave more than \$1,200,000 for grounds, buildings and endowment. After various projects had been debated, it was decided that the College should acquire the land between Old College, and the Women's College, and that upon this area should be planned the physical expansion of Delaware College for the next generation, and its permanent site for all time. For some time Mr. duPont acted as a strictly anonymous giver.

The territorial expansion, so to speak, gave Delaware College a frontage on Main Street extending on the north from North College Avenue for about 176 yards eastward, and from South College Avenue 144 yards eastward. The whole area in the grounds of the two colleges with the subsequently acquired Minot Curtis homestead on the north side of South College Avenue, now the

official home of the President, is 88 acres. This whole area is gradually to be beautified with the buildings of the two Colleges and upon a plan of landscape gardening already adopted and actually entered upon in the spring of 1919.

### BELOVED OLD COLLEGE

Important and interesting as are the new buildings that mark the early stages of the expansion since 1914, most of the Alumni since 1870 and the few survivors of the period before the suspension find nothing that appeals to their academic loyalty so strongly as the preserved and beautified "Oratory," now aptly called Old College. The sense of tradition saved this building more than twenty years ago, when it was enlarged and improved, at what then seemed an extravagant expense, against the opposition of some who felt that the money would have been better put into an entirely new structure.

When the question of preserving the one physical structure linking the College with its earliest past came up again with the discussion as to what should and what should not be done in planning for the expansion of the new era, H. Rodney Sharp, who had lived in the old building as an undergraduate, and had seen its earlier enlargement and repair, strongly stood out against considerable opposition for such a renovation as should make Old College a permanent historical monument. Messrs. Day and Klauder, the supervising architects of the College, appreciating the architectural beauty of the old building, undertook its renovation with the enthusiasm of men who love their art. The result was that perhaps ten times the original cost of the structure was expended in remaking it to new uses, and assuring its permanence without materially altering its familiar outward semblance.

To begin with, the architects unroofed the building, and removed the whole interior, so that little remained except the outer walls. These were strengthened, the windows were considerably altered in size and proportion and the plan of the interior was transformed. The foyer of the second floor became in effect a handsome ante-chamber, admitting to what had been the "Oratory" proper. This apartment in turn became a noble dining and assembly room occupying the height of two of the original floors with a gallery overlooking it and a thoroughly modern kitchen opening into it on the west. Beyond the kitchen is another dining-room, smaller, but large enough for at least 200 diners. The wings were replanned so as to afford apartments for various uses, and in the extension at right angles to the east wing and on the second floor was placed "The Lounge," a large, handsome and beautifully furnished apartment for the special use of the students. The balcony of this apartment is under the east subsidiary portico, and it commands the campus. On the ground floor were placed lavatories, locker rooms, the janitor's room, two large apartments, one of them temporarily used as a chapel, and several smaller apartments.

The exterior of Old College was altered in minor details, but not in its larger lines, except that the two-storied Chinese pagoda, known as the cupola, not part of the building in its original form of eighty-six years ago, but much beloved by some graduates of the last half century, was permanently removed in spite of some protests, as inconsistent with the general Doric character of the old structure. The high wooden steps to the main portico were replaced by a granite stairway in two flights. The huge wooden Doric pillars supporting the main portico were replaced by others likewise of wood, but of better proportion and fluted. All of the exterior woodwork was renewed in perfect

taste, and painted white. The result of this renovating was to make of Old College one of the most beautiful academic structures in America.

To the great satisfaction of returning alumni, the several hundred names and initials of students back into the fifties, of the last century and up to the latest graduate of this, cut in the bricks of the south wall beneath the main portico, remain intact, though a few of them, perhaps the earliest, are hidden by the new woodwork, which in several instances occupies more space than that which it replaced. That record is precious in the eyes of every loyal Alumnus and many a long absent son of Delaware has felt a sudden thrill as his eye fell upon the labored inscription scrawled in the brick by some vanished comrade of undergraduate days.

#### SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

In preserving, improving, and beautifying Old College consistently with its original architectural form and style, the authorities wisely made it also more than ever the social center of the institution, such as it necessarily had been when it was for many years the sole building on the campus. It was recognized, too, that the time had come for modernizing the official relation of the College to the matter of board and lodging. There is a lingering trace of mediaevalism in American academic life, and the tradition of Delaware College at the resuscitation in 1870, inherited from the days of the founders now almost a century ago, was indeed decidedly mediaeval. The short-lived institution of prayers and recitation before breakfast was of clearly monkish origin, and the very name "Oratory" applied to the Assembly Hall, and printed in bold letters upon the glass of the transom had an

ecclesiastical connotation. The diningroom on the ground floor was not called the "refectory," though its gaunt aspect suggested the severities of a brotherhood vowed to poverty. As a matter of fact, the domestic side of the College in the early seventies was genuinely homelike, for the excellent ladies who undertook the task of feeding somewhat fewer than two score youths did it in a motherly spirit. The "commons" as later conducted by the students themselves lost the homely character of early days, pretty definitely broke with tradition, and was not exactly a finishing school of table manners.

When Old College, rejuvenated and as to its interior arrangements transformed, began its new career as the academic social center, distinguished for comfort, fitness and beauty, it was decreed that resident undergraduates should dine at the commons officially conducted by direct representatives of the authorities. There was a considerable deficit for a time in the expense account, but new management improved the financial aspect of the commons, and the institution at the same time gained in popularity.

As conducted under the efficient direction of Miss Carrie Stuart, the commons welcomed any alumnus who might be visiting Newark, and made a moderate charge to him for meals. In addition to this convenient provision, the commons entertains large visiting bodies, educational and others, that hold their conventions at Delaware College, and has proved to many professors a blessed refuge at times of domestic crises. It thus happens not infrequently that in addition to dining as usual the whole student body, the commons may be called upon to dine from 150 to 200 visitors. The annual Alumni dinner has of late years been provided by the commons and served in the large dining hall to the



great satisfaction of the body. In the early Summer of 1918 the Delaware Society of Philadelphia dined at the commons, and many young women of Newark volunteered to assist in waiting upon the tables. The society was so pleased with every detail of the meal and the service that it came again the next year. Perhaps the most severe test of the commons came in the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1918, when at one time the student body, two hundred enlisted men under special training, and their officers, and a number of other persons, most of them officially connected with the College, were regularly entertained for three meals a day. For most of one week in this same Summer the State Teachers' Institute, numbering about 400 persons, was also entertained at the commons. The difficulties of this period were increased by the necessity of conforming in some matters to the rationing system of Mr. Hoover, and by the constantly increasing scarcity of labor. All the complicated problems of this period were successfully met by Miss Stuart, Director of the Commons, and the expense account showed a favorable balance.

Many significant influences and movements have grown out of the social center thus established at Old College. Before provision was thus made for an ample and dignified dining-hall and assembly-room, for the smaller dining-hall suitable for various needs and occasions, for the "lounge" and for other convenient apartments in Old College set aside for various purposes, the needs to which the building now ministers were inadequately met, some of them, indeed almost utterly ignored. Academic social life has since taken on greater variety, dignity and interest. Old College is the scene of dances, receptions, private dinners, discussions, public addresses, Alumni gatherings. Freer social relations between Faculty and students have been established, and the interest and loyalty of the

student body have been quickened. In addition to these strictly academic uses Old College lends itself to a service more and more demanded of Delaware College, which seems likely to become the natural meeting place of various bodies brought together for the promotion of good causes and the higher interests of community life, not merely local in scope, but of State-wide import.

Greek letter fraternities appeared late in the history of Delaware College, and authorization for the formation of the fraternities was somewhat hesitatingly granted by the Faculty in view of the difference of opinion in academic circles touching the usefulness of such organizations. Now that fraternities have existed at Delaware College for more than a dozen years, nobody believes that their influence has been unwholesome. Although the decay of the literary societies was somewhat hastened after the establishment of the fraternities, it is doubtful whether the sequence of events was other than temporal. Three national Greek letter fraternities are now well established—Kappa Alpha (Southern), Sigma Nu, and Sigma Epsilon. A fourth (Omega Alpha) is local. The three national fraternities own the houses they occupy. A chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary fraternity devoted to the interests of scholarship, was established at Delaware College in 1905.

A College Orchestra, organized in 1913, plays at chapel exercises and gives concerts in Newark and at other towns throughout the State. Music, like most of the fine arts, has been systematically neglected at Delaware College, as for the most part in American academic life, except at the great universities. With the building of an auditorium there should be a movement to give music an increasingly important place, if not in the curriculum, then in the social life of the two colleges. If

it were possible to have in the course of the Autumn and Winter at least half a dozen concerts of high character the whole student body would have an opportunity for musical culture not to be had elsewhere in rural Delaware. Out of the impulse stirred by such opportunity might come a local community movement looking to musical culture, and in time an organization for providing an outdoor musical festival for the mid-spring season. Such a development would be a natural part of a growth such as should make the seat of the twin colleges a center for an ever-broadening musical culture in which the whole State should share. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the auditorium of the future will have an organ worthy of a notable academic center.

For many years the social aspect of religious life in the student body found expression in the local Young Men's Christian Association. This body has sent representatives to the annual meetings of the national organization, and during the world war the national organization maintained an agent at the College in relation with the R. O. T. C. and the body of young recruits then under instruction. As in many other colleges, "compulsory chapel" has much of the time since the resuscitation of Delaware College been a source of friction and dissatisfaction among the students and an embarrassing problem to Faculty. The system seemed one about equally difficult either to continue or to abolish. Nobody felt the extremely brief daily performance in any considerable degree edifying, though there were efforts to rid it of its purely routine and perfunctory character by making it the occasion for short addresses by visiting alumni or strangers. At length in the current college year the system was changed from a daily to a weekly meeting and a full "period" was set aside for the occasion, so that there was time for addresses of length sufficient to inter-

est and stimulate the students. The College Orchestra was reorganized in the same year, and the musical service at chapel was improved. Students belonging to other than Christian bodies are excused from attending the service.

It is symptomatic of the increasing importance of agricultural studies at Delaware College that the Faculty of Agriculture and the students of that science should have organized and maintained the Agricultural Club which publishes monthly throughout the College year "The Delaware Farmer." This publication gives out scientific facts immediately applicable to local farmers' problems, and seeks to place before the public the work of Delaware College. The Agricultural Club is under the management of the students. It meets weekly to discuss class work and farm practice, and it provides lectures by agricultural experts.

A helpful and promising development of the social side in Delaware College came with the organization of the Faculty Club in the Winter of 1918-19. The occasion that immediately led to the organization of this club was a reception to the Freshman classes of the two Colleges, given by the Faculty on Saturday, January 11, 1919. This affair, which brought together the two classes mentioned, and the teaching bodies of both Colleges, proved so agreeable that the idea of organizing such a club was then and there mooted, and accordingly, at a meeting held on February 3rd, the Faculty Club took definite shape. The following officers were elected: President, W. O. Sypherd; Vice-President, George A. Harter; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Wilkinson, Business Administrator. An Executive Committee consists of the regular officers and two other members were chosen and also a Social Committee of three members. At the October meeting of 1919 the officers were re-

elected for a year. The club room has been tastefully furnished by H. Rodney Sharp.

Active membership was restricted to the members of the Faculty and male members of the Experiment Station staff, the Extension Department connected with the Department of Agriculture, and the Business Administrator of the College. Provision was made for the election of honorary members by a two-thirds vote of the active members. The annual dues were placed at five dollars. A room on the ground floor of the East Wing of Old College Hall was assigned to the Club for temporary quarters.

In the spring of 1919 the students formed an organization to keep in touch on the one hand with the Alumni, on the other with the high schools of the State from whence future students will be in large measure drawn. In thus reaching out upon the part of the student body to establish relations with the academic past and the academic future there is a sign of a livelier loyalty, and a closer solidarity. The organization will act through an executive council charged with the duty of stirring the activities of Alumni in local communities throughout the State, and with the further duty of keeping the high schools informed of what goes on at the College, and thus of exciting the interest of prospective students, and stirring the ambition of some who would not otherwise undertake to prepare for entrance.

For some years past the Alumni have shown an increasing interest in the affairs of Delaware College. In 1915 the Alumni Association appointed a committee to solicit contributions to a loan fund, to be lent to deserving students upon their promissory notes as an aid to help them through college. In the next year such a fund, amounting to \$2200 was raised by the activity of Josiah Marvel and a

few of his friends, placed for administration with the Newark Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and loaned in small sums during the next three years to forty-one students, some of whom but for this aid would probably have had to leave college. Half of the amount was paid back during this period by the borrowers, and re-loaned, so that the amount of the loans was \$3300.

For many years the Alumni Association has offered prizes in oratorical contests. Local alumni associations have been formed at Pittsburgh for Western Pennsylvania; at Boston for New England, and such an association is likely soon to be formed in New York.

In the Fall of 1919 the urgent need of a temporary engineering building, and the equally urgent need of increased salaries in the teaching force led to a rapid canvass for a sum of \$100,000, in which undertaking an efficient committee of the Faculty and a hustling band of canvassers had the hearty co-operation of the press throughout Delaware, with the result that in less than a fortnight two-thirds of the sum was raised. This successful undertaking ranks with the earlier movement for the raising of an alumni fund, as hopeful evidence that those who have profited by what Delaware College gives her students will hereafter show themselves fully alive to the loyal obligation to stand by their Alma Mater in all times of her need for material aid. The temporary engineering building, bought of Du Pont de Nemours Company, was put up in the Winter and Spring of 1920, and largely equipped with gifts from the same company.

#### WARS AND MILITARY TRAINING

Although Delaware College was slow to develop an efficient military department with effective mili-

tary training, the progress was steady from the time when a commissioned officer of the regular army was first assigned as commandant of cadets. For the better part of the decade 1875-85 military instruction was suspended. Professor Frederick D. Chester volunteered in 1887 to reorganize and drill the cadet corps after this long suspension of activities, and he managed to keep up undergraduate interest in the matter until the War Department made assignment of a commandant. As thus reorganized by Professor Chester the cadet corps adopted a blue uniform of considerable magnificence.

When the Spanish War came the cadet corps was in such condition that its members proved valuable aids in preparing the Delaware Militia, encamped at Middletown, for active participation in the war, although the Delaware troops were not sent abroad to see actual fighting. With the emotional enthusiasm natural to young men many of the undergraduates volunteered for service, and a few of those who obtained commissions remained permanently in the regular army, and as officers of considerable rank took part in the World War twenty years later. Lieutenant Walter H. Gordon, who was assigned to command the cadet corps in 1896, served on the French front in the World War, at first as Brigadier General, later with the rank of Major General. It is perhaps worth noting that in answer to a letter congratulating him upon his promotion to a brigadiership General Gordon wrote saying with the utmost warmth that the happiest years of his life were those he passed as commandant of cadets at Delaware College, and speaking with great pleasure of those with whom he was associated during that time.

If the Spanish War deeply moved the Faculty and student body of Delaware College, the World War

of 1914-1918 availed at length for a time to transform the institution into a military camp. During the fateful two years and a half that the Allies of the Entente struggled manfully against the powerfully organized and amply equipped central empires, the College shared with the whole country in the thrilling interest of the conflict. When at length came our declaration of war, the sympathy of the institution was warmly with our friends of the Entente. Students were advised by the Faculty to go on with their studies, but the excitement of the time made study difficult, and before long the selective draft began to take the Alumni from one to ten years graduated, while undergraduates strained hard at the leash. The second draft swept all the students, many prospective students, and most of the Alumni between the ages of 31 and 45 into its comprehensive net. Many eager young men already in college or intending to enter in the Fall of 1918 were deeply stirred by the prospect of being immediately enrolled in the army, and shortly crossing to the scene of conflict, and there was much disappointment when it was discovered that men in college below the age of 21 and those of like age prepared to enter would be mustered into the army, indeed, but that they would not be permitted to volunteer, and would be left to their studies at college so long as they were not actually needed for military purposes.

The severe epidemic of Spanish grippe or influenza, which swept over the country in the Autumn of 1918, ravaged Newark and delayed for some weeks the permanent opening of the College. The term began September 18th, but the students were sent home October 1st, though about 200 drafted men, the second assignment of such, sent to the College for training as mechanics and electricians, remained and through the strict enforcement of



military discipline among them, the disease, from which many of the drafted men as well as some of the students suffered, was kept in check and finally brought under control. Meanwhile Harter Hall and Purnell Hall had been used as local hospitals and the lounge of Old College was opened as a dormitory for part of the drafted men in order that their dormitories, where men were too much crowded in view of possible infection, might be relieved. The Woman's College, where many students had the influenza, was also closed for a time.

When at length College reopened on October 28th the students had been temporarily brought back in small squads and inducted into the army, so that all not exempt because of physical unfitness became soldiers, with the uniform and pay of such, and subject not only to drill and instruction, but to strict military discipline. With the induction of most students into the army, the establishment of strict military discipline, and the expansion of military instruction far beyond the days when such instruction was merely incidental to the college life, student government was suspended, and many studies were temporarily stricken from the curriculum or disallowed their usual number of hours. At the same time the College year underwent marked alterations. It was now divided into four sessions, the Summer vacation was to be greatly shortened, and an intensive system of work was introduced in order that students might be graduated in three years instead of four, and trained soldiers fit to become officers might be rapidly furnished to the army.

By reason of the war and the special patriotic work undertaken the twin colleges afforded instruction in the year 1918-19 to a far larger number of persons than had ever before passed through the institution in a single year. The Students' Army Training Corps numbered 215. There were more

than 100 students at the Women's College. Two hundred teachers were trained in the Summer School of 1918. About 400 drafted men in successive groups were intensively trained as technicians while also receiving military instruction and drill. The total attendance therefore exceeded 900. A small group of students physically disqualified for military service went on with their regular studies for the usual degrees.

Many of the Alumni of Delaware College, several of the professors and a number of undergraduates volunteered for active military and naval service of the United States, while others of the Alumni, students, Faculty and undergraduates, undertook war work of various kinds. J. P. Wright, son of Samuel J. Wright, a Trustee of the College, was chairman of the Local Draft Board for New Castle County, an appointment made May 19, 1917. With him were associated Dr. W. O. Sypherd, head of the English Department, who gave for many months the greater part of his time to the work of the board; Professor George E. Dutton, of the same department; Dr. Walter H. Steel (1895); George L. Townsend (1894), who acted as Appeal Agent, and Charles B. Evans (1886), who was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board. These gentlemen constituted one of the most efficient draft boards in the whole country. Dean E. Lawrence Smith became in the Summer of 1918 Director of the Military Training School for Enlisted Men maintained at the College. Professor Allan Reginald Cullimore, Dean of Engineering, obtained leave from his regular duties and was for many months occupied elsewhere in teaching men who had suffered the loss of limbs in the war how to prepare themselves for useful activities. Several members of the Faculty resigned their posts to enter the employment of the Government or of private concerns engaged in war

work. Professor Clarence Albert Short, Mathematics and Engineering, entered the army with the rank of Major and was long usefully employed on this side of the water. Dr. Harry Hayward, Director of the Experiment Station, as noted elsewhere, went to France some months after the close of the war to assist in organizing educational work among the men of our army abroad. Many of the Faculty and the Experiment Station who remained at their posts made themselves useful in one form of war work or another, and both colleges lent themselves to the furtherance of the Government's needs at every turn.

When the entrance of the United States into the World War came to halt the building of the expanded Delaware College, Wolf Hall, given over to science and the Agricultural Department, had been completed, as had Harter Hall, the first two units of the new dormitories, and Old College had been renovated. As the needs of the Women's College were pressing, the first unit of the handsome new dormitories planned for its students was finished after our entrance into the war. Further development of grounds and buildings was halted, however, though the expansion of the teaching force went on, and every available structure at the command of the two colleges was used in the effort to find room for the work of investigation and instruction. An engineering building, the Memorial Library, and a new dormitory for men will probably come next in order. As the demands of the country for war steadily grew Delaware College was forced, in response to such demands, to curtail its accustomed activities as far as possible in order to do its whole patriotic duty, so that before the armistice of November, 1918, the institution was transformed into a veritable "shop of war," while, as detailed above, many of the student body and the Faculty

were absent upon military or other duty immediately concerned with the great conflict.

Demobilization actually came to Delaware College a month after the amnesty, and on December 13th the return to civilian academic life was formally announced when the order for demobilization from General March was read, together with his congratulatory message, and the demobilized student soldiers received their month's pay. The return to civil life was marked by the resumption of the traditional war between Sophomores and Freshmen, and a "smoker" and athletic entertainment in the evening. The joy of the student body and Faculty in this transformation of academic life seemed to prove that militarism had gained few converts.

Dean Smith, who set himself to the task of collecting and collating the statistics and history of Faculty, student and Alumni activities in the great World War has furnished the summary of his material here given. He speaks somewhat diffidently as to actual figures because he found it hard to be sure that his information was authentic and final, and was obliged from time to time in the course of his investigations to amend and correct what he had hoped was complete and accurate. Ten members of the Faculty were actually engaged in war work. All other members of the Faculty were engaged in either vocational training in relation to the war or in the work of the student army training corps. The Dean and the whole teaching force of the Women's College, as organizers and managers of local committees for the promotion of war work in various forms, gave valuable service, and the students of the Women's College did their full share of such work. Thirty of the young women volunteered for work in the College war garden.

The College contributed of its Faculty, Alumni and students to active military service almost exactly

300 men. Of these nearly one hundred went abroad, and most of them saw service at the front. Eight died in the service at home or abroad, one was injured by accident, one was made prisoner, and three were decorated. Seven of the nine wounded, the one injured and the three decorated had distinguished themselves in College athletics. Of those taking part in the war three were colonels, two lieutenant colonels, seven majors, twenty-four captains, sixty-nine second lieutenants. More than 80 per cent of the whole number held commissions. According to Dean Smith's information not a blot was found upon the record of any Delaware College man serving in the war. A memorial meeting in honor of our dead in the war was held at Wolf Hall February 22, 1919.

In addition to the personal service thus rendered in actual war, the faculties and students of both colleges bought about \$30,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, subscribed \$4500 in War Savings Stamps, and raised about \$7200 in Y. M. C. A., Red Cross and other "campaigns" for war funds. Thus, when Delaware College entered upon its academic year 1918-19, it was mainly as an adjunct of the United States Army. As such it was officially "No. 351, Students' Army Training Corps, with every physically fit undergraduate a member of the army, under military discipline, clad in uniform and entitled to soldier's pay. There were two exciting days and nights in November of that year, the first at the premature news of the armistice, and again when the veritable news of that event reached Newark on the eleventh of the month.

Just as soon after the armistice as permission could be had from the authorities at Washington, Delaware College returned to the paths of peace. Grounds and buildings were restored to their old uses. The system of military instruction was reorganized "on a peace footing," with a reduction in

the number of required periods for drill and the study of military science. Under the new conditions of peace the student body of Delaware College, which had fallen in the college year 1917-18 to 164 men, rose to 207. For the first time in some years the Freshman and Sophomore classes were almost exactly equal in numbers, with the former at 66 and the latter at 67. In that year the engineering students numbered almost exactly half the student body, 105, as compared with 58 in the Arts and Science course, and 44 in Agriculture.

Late in the fall of 1919 friction of some years' duration culminated in the resignation of Dean Hayward as head of the Agricultural Department. Many of Dean Hayward's subordinates, believing him the victim of injustice and the department a sufferer from unfair discrimination, rallied strongly to his support, and asked that whatever the decision as to his resignation, the appointment of his successor should be delayed until the whole situation could be critically examined. The students in large numbers signed a petition to the Board of Trustees asking an investigation of the matter, and followed this up with another petition critical of the Board. John E. Greiner, as President of the Alumni Association, called a committee to undertake an investigation intended to discover, if possible, the underlying causes of alleged discontent in the Faculty and the student body. This committee held private hearings in the Faculty Club December 11th and 12th, and an adjourned meeting a week later at Wilmington. The Agricultural Committee of the Board of Trustees conferred with the Alumni Committee at both meetings, and the outcome of the investigation and the conference of the committees was a report from the Alumni Committee made to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. As the Alumni Committee had questioned witnesses

under pledge of holding their testimony as confidential, details of such testimony were not communicated, but the committee made it known that the investigation had brought to light much discontent and frank criticism of college administration. The committee urged that the expense account for administration, care of grounds and buildings, all of which had been criticized, needed critical examination at the hands of the board, but made no recommendation as to Dr. Hayward, and ignored the intimation in the second petition of the student body that there had been discrimination by the college administration against service men upon their return from the world war.

The immediate outcome of the whole agitation was the appointment of Professor Charles A. McCue, S.B., horticulturist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, as Dean of Agriculture, to succeed Dr. Hayward, whose resignation was accepted, and the issuance of a statement by the Executive Committee of the Board. This statement declared the readiness of the Board at any time to welcome Alumni co-operation and investigation, but deprecated such action by "self-appointed" committees, and the attempt to obtain information by direct questioning of the President and Faculty rather than through the Board of Trustees, as likely to be subversive of discipline. At the same time the Executive Committee, expressed the opinion that the spirit of unrest at Delaware College was merely part of a widespread phenomenon in educational and other circles largely due to the unnatural conditions attending and following the world war, rather than the outcome of conditions peculiar to the local situation. It seemed to be the opinion of the committee that the increased cost of living had been felt painfully by members of the teaching force, and the experts and others of the Agricultural Department, and that many recent changes in

these bodies had been due mainly to the necessity that such men felt for seeking better paid employment. As a matter of fact the committee accepted the resignation of Professor A. H. Cullimore, Dean of Engineering, who had been called to the head of a college at Newark, N. J., at a large advance over his salary as Dean; that of Professor Clarence Albert Short, Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, who was taking a post of responsibility in a local manufacturing concern at an advance upon his professional salary. Later Professor A. E. Grantham presented his resignation as Agronomist of the Experiment Station, having accepted an attractive offer in business life. The students made a handsome apology for the tone of their second petition, explaining that it had been prepared under a misapprehension.

It is true, of course, that the unrest of the past few years at Delaware College has been in large measure one with the phenomenon elsewhere, but it has also had peculiar local significance. Part of the condition has been due to "growing pains," for the expansion of the institution has suddenly imposed burdens, executive, administrative and educational, such as have embarrassed many, and caused discontent and criticism. For example, the unexpectedly large freshman class admitted in 1919 has been a cause of embarrassment and of overwork to many members of the teaching force. Salaries have risen slowly, and have not, by any means, kept pace with the increased cost of living, while some of the personnel of the Agricultural Department have not shared in the advance of salaries. The effect of the hardships thus imposed upon many has been to cause rapid changes in the personnel of the college, so that the institution threatens to present the aspect not of a stable organization but rather of a procession, a condition that breaks the continuity of work in the Experiment Station, and



tends to prevent the teaching force from acquiring local loyalty and the tradition of the place. President Mitchell and the Board of Trustees, as a matter of fact, had been facing this situation for months, and endeavoring as rapidly as possible to find a way out, as was instanced by the effort in the Fall of 1919 to collect an emergency fund of \$100,000.

As the cost of living rose during and after the world war, all salaried persons and wage-earners increasingly felt the pinch. Wages rose far more rapidly than salaries, so that before long the smaller salaries of persons in the teaching force at Delaware College and the Women's College were below the wages of the better paid in the domestic and mechanical departments. Meanwhile many of those in the teaching force and in that of the Experiment Station were called away by the war, while others were attracted by better salaries in various occupations or in other colleges. The places of some such were filled by strangers who could be induced to come only by the offer of higher salaries than those of some who had faithfully served the college for years. Discontent naturally arose, and it was accentuated by the living conditions at Newark, where the demand for housing somewhat raised rents and the growth of the Faculty forced many of the academic community to crowd into narrow quarters. The normal social life of the community was also restricted as never before, since the accustomed hospitality was impossible in households without servants, so that the newcomers had small opportunity to make acquaintance with one another and with older colleagues.

All other colleges were suffering from like conditions, and Delaware College, like the rest, had to find some way out. In the dearth of funds caused by the unavoidably large expenses attendant upon the recent physical development of the in-

stitution, and by the unexpected continuance of rising prices after the close of the war, the canvass to obtain from the alumni and others in Delaware a fund of \$100,000 in aid of current expenses was undertaken in the Fall of 1919. Part of the sum realized—about \$70,000—was applied to increasing salaries, and the increase was made to some extent retroactive. The relief thus given was, as everybody realized, insufficient, and President Mitchell continued to urge the necessity of further provision for the Faculty.

Shortly after the resignation of Dr. Hayward was accepted, and before his successor was appointed, the Executive Committee of the Board asked that the deans of the Faculty and representatives of Delaware College, in all its branches, and of the Women's College meet in conference at Newark with the Executive Committee in order to discuss the question of salaries and any other matters that might be regarded as causes of dissatisfaction. Various members of the Faculty Committee criticized details of administration, and made suggestions for changes of methods in their own departments, and there were suggestions from members of the Executive Committee. Dr. Mitchell, who was present, answered some of the criticisms made, and explained several matters that seemed to need explanation. It was agreed, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, that a permanent committee of the Faculty should be formed to meet at intervals with the Executive Committee for the discussion of matters pertaining to college administration.

Impressed with the number of changes in the Faculty, and the difficulty of filling vacancies at the salaries of those who had gone, or were expected to go, the Executive Committee of the Board was more than ever convinced that the inadequacy of salaries was a prime factor in whatever discon-

tent existed. Accordingly, before the joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Faculty Committee was held, the former broached a plan for raising as rapidly as possible an endowment fund of \$3,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 should be available for salaries, and asked Mr. Wilkinson, the Business Administrator, to prepare a schedule of salaries to be such as might be expected to attract and keep a competent body of teachers and investigators. The schedule is as follows: Deans at least \$4,000 a year with allowance of \$400 for house rent or a free official residence; head professors, with three or more assistants, \$3,700 a year; professors, \$3,500; associate professors, \$3,000; assistant professors, \$2,500; instructors, \$1,800 with an assured annual increase of \$100 a year until the salary reaches \$2,200; assistant instructors, recent graduates seeking collegiate fellowships, \$1,200 a year with guarantee of \$100 a year increase up to \$1,400 a year.

It was estimated that \$1,000,000 of the proposed fund would be needed for various developments. An immediate need would be a permanent engineering building to cost at least \$400,000, with an additional \$100,000 for equipment, and the interest on \$200,000 for maintenance and repairs. Of the remaining \$300,000 a new dormitory would take \$150,000, \$75,000 would be needed for the endowment of the arts and sciences, and \$75,000 for agricultural equipment.

March 26, 1920, Doctor Mitchell announced his resignation of the presidency to take effect September 1, and his acceptance of a call to the chair of History and Political Science at Richmond College. It was from Richmond College that he was called to Delaware College in 1914. He had been instrumental in having Richmond College removed from the heart of Richmond to a suburban district where it has ample space for all its needs. There was an

effort several years ago upon the part of the authorities at Richmond College to recall Doctor Mitchell to his old chair of History and Political Science, and the place was made attractive by the offer of an adequate salary, but he declined the offer upon grounds that were subsequently removed, so that when the call was renewed, Doctor Mitchell accepted, as he himself said, from a conviction that he could be more useful in Virginia than in Delaware. President F. W. Boatwright, of Richmond College, cordially declared that the call given to Doctor Mitchell was "hearty and unanimous."

In speaking of the transfer from Delaware College to his old field of work, Doctor Mitchell expressed his preference for teaching to the cares of an executive and administrative post. He spoke also of the embarrassments that came to his administration at Delaware College because of the world war and the unnatural conditions that came with the technical peace.

Members of the Faculty, and others wrote to Doctor Mitchell promptly upon learning of his resignation in a fashion that could leave him no doubt of their hearty good will, and their wish for his success in the South. In answer to one such letter Doctor Mitchell wrote to say that he felt sure that the right man would be found to succeed him, bespeaking for his successor a loyal support, and prophesying the rapid development of Delaware College in accordance with plans already laid out. "I desire to thank you," he wrote, "for your kind note of yesterday, which seems to me to state sanely the facts of the whole situation in the true spirit of friendship and devotion to the cause of education as a national task. I account it a privilege to have had these six years in Delaware, and the experience will only strengthen me for work in the South."

In accepting Doctor Mitchell's resignation on April 10, 1920, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution of regret, cordially expressing appreciation of his work, especially in reorganizing the finances, in the promotion and organization of student government, in the establishment of the Summer School, and in the closer linking of the College with the public schools through the system of teacher training. The Executive Committee was authorized to consider candidates for the vacant Presidency.

### PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Our Alma Mater of today is best seen and appreciated in comparison with its earlier self. As to income, buildings, libraries and physical equipment, it has grown from one of the smallest and feeblest of the many small and feeble American colleges of fifty years ago to a position of well-recognized importance among the State colleges, with the promise of a future in which it will take its place as an institution of distinctive character, not merely by reason of the ripened beauty of grounds and buildings, but also by reason of the special opportunities it will offer to students in its several departments of study, and likewise by its academic atmosphere. The growth of the Faculty and of the student body has kept pace with the physical development of the College, and the Board of Trustees has been reorganized within the past few years for far greater efficiency.

As the author of this sketch has known the College somewhat intimately at three periods—that immediately after the resuscitation, when he was an undergraduate; that beginning a quarter of a century later, when he was for six years a member of

the Faculty, and again within the past three years, when he was a frequent visitor for many weeks at a time—he may perhaps be qualified to speak as to the progress for the past half century. While the growth in the number of the student body has more than sextupled the little group of 1870, the improvement in maturity of mind and scholarly preparation has also been marked, not only in the period between 1870 and 1896, but as well in that between 1896 and the present time. Hardly a single student was properly prepared for college in 1870, for at that time few schools in Delaware, public or private, were equipped to give students such preparation. By 1896 students came better prepared because the schools had much improved. They were riper if not older on the average in 1896 than in 1870, just as they are probably older and somewhat riper in 1920 than they were in 1896, and certainly better prepared by reason of stiffened entrance requirements made possible by further improvement of the schools. One significant and wholesome sign of the times is the increased use of the library as a student laboratory, and the author cheerfully and cordially recognizes that the English Department, which is in part responsible for this development, seems to be accomplishing far more than he was able to accomplish as the sole professor in that department. He would like, if he dared, to lay the flattering unction to his soul, that the improvement is to be accounted for by a larger teaching force in the department and a student body better prepared to profit by instruction. He must own also to a humiliating suspicion that all other departments for the administration of which he had the responsibility are now doing far better by students than he was able to do. Indeed, the flight of twenty years has taught him that a man lays himself open to the charge of presumptuous folly when he essays the profession of omniscience.

It is easy to read in the development of Delaware College for the past half century a somewhat hesitating but on the whole a continuous response to current dominant influences in American education, influences largely dependent upon an industrial and economic trend. Upon an old classical and cultural stock was grafted, in 1870, a scion of the new technical education. Both have grown with the growth of the College in means and men, with its physical expansion and its enlarged Faculty and student body. Much the greater growth has been in the new graft, until at length it has become far more important than the old stock. To drop the horticultural figure of speech, Delaware College is now an important technical school and eventually perhaps to be a great technical school. This technical development in engineering and in agriculture, while thus somewhat overshadowing the classical and cultural school, has not destroyed it or prevented its development, especially in some directions. If any department of learning recognized as of importance in Delaware College of the period before the suspension of 1859 has suffered from the extremely practical trend of the technical school, it has been that of pure science, physical, mental and moral. The revived College inherited from the period before the suspension some rare and valuable physical apparatus, bought by an agent especially sent abroad for the purpose. Among these purchases were a reflecting telescope of considerable power and a valuable transit telescope. Under Professor Daniel Kirkwood, who became one of the most distinguished American astronomers, the heavens were studied from the quaint little wooden observatory destroyed by fire shortly after the resuscitation, and in Old College was undertaken a somewhat notable geodetic experiment by means of a long pendulum hung in the well of the stairway. Little of the old physical apparatus has been used since 1870, though

Professor Porter sometimes set up the reflecting telescope on fine nights in the early seventies, and he used the Leyden jars and the great frictional generator for illustrative purposes in some of his classes. The two telescopes were disposed of, one to buy apparatus or materials for technical uses, and a good deal of the equipment of the physical laboratory has been broken or become antiquated. Mathematical and descriptive astronomy is still ably taught to a few pupils, and pure science has not disappeared from the chemical laboratory and classroom, but as a school of pure science Delaware College hardly ranks as high among its fellows of today as the infant institution of the period before the Civil War ranked among other *ante bellum* institutions, at least in the relative quality and quantity of the physical apparatus needed for instruction and investigation. True it is that the smaller colleges now largely leave to great institutions the vastly expensive realm of pure science. Nevertheless equipment even in our technical departments is inadequate, and pure science, physical, mental, and moral, finds too small a place in the curriculum.

Delaware College, at her post as the head of Delaware's educational system, occupies relatively a far more important place in the life of the State than many a much larger school occupies in the great states of the Union, and she is more and more using her opportunity to coördinate and develop the schools both public and private. As a free public institution standing alone in this State, Delaware College has no place for local rivalries or local jealousies. No other institution profits by her loss; loses by her gains. Her attitude is one of pure benevolence. While Delaware College sets the standards of the State in the matter of college entrance requirements, and the Women's College, with the co-operative aid of the Summer School, seeks to provide trained teachers for the schools,



lower and higher, public and private, there is no intention to sacrifice the educational interests of those who do not seek an academic education by making the public school system a mere feeder to the two colleges. College entrance requirements in the past have done great harm to the preparatory schools the whole country over by forcing them to become not so much homes of sound education as mills to grind out academic matriculates. Standardization has its perils as well as its economies, conveniences and other advantages. Delaware College and the Women's College are fortunate in that they draw most of their pupils from their own natural jurisdiction, and are able to emphasize, vary, restrict and expand the established entrance requirements in accordance with local needs and local possibilities. In spite of the deficiencies of the public school system and the scarcity of private preparatory schools, the entrance requirements have been steadily raised for the past twenty-five years, and the effectiveness of college instruction has correspondingly increased.

Delaware is now closely approaching the time when the value of Delaware College and the Women's College is to be more and more strongly felt throughout the whole State. The annually larger graduating classes from the two institutions will soon show a cumulative influence in the life of the State. Many graduates of Delaware College and not a few of the Women's College leave Delaware to find employment, but with the growth of population and business Delaware will retain for her own uses more and more of her academic sons and daughters, and recall some who have found occupations and homes elsewhere. Natives of the small states are apt to have a peculiar affection for the home of their birth, and if it is proverbially difficult for the stranger to become a New Englander, it is

perhaps even harder for a native of this little commonwealth to leave off being a Delawarean. Fortunately we do not begin loving our neighbors by hating those of our own family, and so the Delawarean's characteristic fondness for this area of less than 2500 square miles does not in the least take from his larger patriotism. One may be a loyal Delawarean, and even extravagantly proud of his native State, as Delawareans often seem to the citizens of greater commonwealths, yet as sound an American as the son or daughter of New York, Massachusetts, Texas or Illinois. The Delawarean's feeling that he is almost like a member of a very large family will extend and intensify throughout the State the influence of our Alumni, and perhaps especially of the Alumnæ of the Women's College.

Delaware College, fifty years after awakening from her sleep of 1859 to 1870, and only a little more than a decade from the end of her first century, finds her oft-challenged right to survive fully vindicated, her Alumni filling places of honor and usefulness not only in the State and nation, but in the world at large, herself at last strongly intrenched in the respect and affections of all Delawareans, and handsomely regarded by her fellow-institutions, small and great. There have been times in that hard half century when her days seemed almost definitely numbered, her end close at hand. Now happily her future is well assured. Delaware College, the affiliated Women's College of Delaware, and the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, as now merged in the Department of Agriculture, make up a closely related institutional whole, under a single Board of Trustees, with a single titular head, a whole distinguished for the great freedom of its parts, yet essentially one in its aim and in the thoughts and affections of the community

that each and all eagerly seek to serve. Both colleges, as drawing students from all parts of Delaware, have steadily helped to make friends for the Department of Agriculture, while that department, through its benevolent usefulness, has brought itself and helped to bring both colleges home to the loneliest farmstead in the State. In a short existence of six years, during much of which period the minds of all were intensely preoccupied by the World War, the Women's College has far more than fulfilled the hopes of its most sanguine friends, and proved to the coldest sceptic that it answers to a vital need of the State, while in those fateful years, Delaware College, although interrupted in a development that hardly the most ardent friend had dared anticipate, answered with prompt alacrity to both the educational needs of the State and the military demands of the nation, as did the Women's College. With the war well behind us and the interrupted plan of development hopefully resumed, Delaware College stands, as never before, definitely and unquestionably not only as the official head of the State's educational system, but as its chief organ of a broad and comprehensive culture.

Between the Faculties and the students of the twin colleges, the expert force of the Department of Agriculture, and the varied personnel ministering to the triple institution, Newark now has an academic population of more than 600. What this academic population may have grown to by the time Delaware College has closed her first century thirteen years hence it might be easy to estimate with near probability. What may be the academic population of the more distant future it would be harder to calculate, but unless something unforeseen interrupts the progress now promised, the little village of 1870 will have become before the middle of the present century an educational center of real impor-

tance and high usefulness. Wilmington, as a growing city, will naturally send a larger and larger contingent to both colleges, while the developing agricultural interests of the State will demand a constant expansion of the Agricultural Department's helpful activities, and an enlargement of its force. At the same time our rural population and wealth must grow with improved agriculture, and from the farms and villages of New Castle, Kent and Sussex will come more and more young men and women seeking what Delaware College has to offer. Hand in hand with such growth and increasing usefulness should go an ever-broadening democracy of relation to the whole community, and it is quite possible that Delaware College of the future may equip herself so as to offer special opportunities for technical and other education to mechanics of mature years who shall meanwhile give the larger part of their time to earning their bread in their usual occupations. The possibilities of usefulness for Delaware College, the Women's College and as well the Department of Agriculture are, indeed, past prophesying.

A cumulative influence for the development of Delaware College lies in the annually growing number of the Alumni. Since the resuscitation the College has graduated almost exactly 750 students, and the whole number of graduates since the founding of the College has been approximately 875. If to this number be added the graduates of the Women's College, the whole number of graduates for the twin colleges will be found to number about 1000. Few remain of the graduates before the resuscitation, but it is safe to estimate that of the 1000 at least 700 are living. It should be remembered also that in addition to the 1000 graduates at least 2500 other students had attended for periods ranging from less than a year to the full four years, and of

the whole 3500 who have thus attended the two colleges, probably more than 2500 are now living.

The academic year of 1819-20 shows the largest enrollment of students in the whole history of Delaware College. With a Freshman class of 125, far larger than any previous entrance class, the whole student body numbered 298, and the combined student body of the two colleges reached 430. The indications are that the student body of Delaware College will soon exceed 500, unless growth is checked by the lack of buildings and instructors, and a rapid growth of the Women's College seems equally assured.

In our satisfaction with present and prospective material growth, we must not forget that this educational center of Delaware should afford to the people of the State things even more important than such as can be seen and handled, weighed and measured by the scales and the yardstick of the physical senses. Why have we preserved, at great expense, and as we hope to an indefinitely distant future, our serenely beautiful Old College? Because we believe that intangible thing tradition—the link with our earliest academic past—well worth its cost. Why have we, in planning for Delaware College of the future, and for the Women's College, provided for architecturally beautiful and costly buildings to be set amid lawns, and groves, and trees that we hope may grow to monumental dignity of height and spread, when classes might have been conducted and the studies of pupils and teachers pursued in squalid barracks surrounded by slovenly deserts? Because we believe that natural and architectural beauty is an incalculably soothing and ennobling influence in the lives of young men and women; that learning and culture are worthy of lovely and dignified surroundings. No part then of the potentially great educational influence centered at Newark is to exist

solely for material purposes. The Department of Agriculture, in teaching us how to grow two blades of grass where before grew but one; in showing us the most economical and effective method of dealing with crops and stock; in studying the aptitude of soils and the opportunities of markets, should and will also help to improve the moral, intellectual and aesthetic conditions of rural life; must and will stimulate a wholesome taste in the beautifying of the farm, which we should never forget is also the home; should and will furnish not merely practical ideas, but as well ennobling ideals. Furthermore, no mere material development, whether expressed in territorial expansion or in buildings, costly, convenient, beautiful, can make a college beneficently great; for it is not by the outward and visible signs, but by the inward and spiritual grace that we properly measure academic greatness. Naturally, therefore, we must realize that these two colleges are and are always to be more than mere educational mills, more than purveyors of dollar-earning education, however important and effective they may be and should be in that aspect, but as well a center from which shall radiate noble influences such as make for a civilization of the highest type; for a genuine democracy, broad-based upon essential justice, not marked by an extravagant luxury contrasted with an embittered squalor, unenlightened by knowledge and unadorned by taste; for the oft-dreamed but never yet attained community of well ordered contentment, leavened throughout with a rich and enduring culture.

## *APPENDIX*





## APPENDIX

IN ORDER that the general narrative should not be clogged with dry details, statistics and the like, many such matters of significance in the record of the past half century have been excluded from the body of this work and placed in the appendix. The necrology here given affords fitting place for special mention of the names and deeds of some among the alumni who have attained distinction, public or professional, or proved themselves especially useful to the State or to their Alma Mater or both. The author has purposely refrained from proclaiming the name and fame of conspicuous alumni who still live, since in doing so he might seem to make invidious distinctions.

### BEFORE THE RESUSCITATION

As the body of this little work is concerned with the history of Delaware College since 1870, the author has made only casual reference to the period before the resuscitation, but it seems right to place here a brief sketch of the origin and history of Delaware College before the temporary closing of its doors in the spring of 1859. What follows on this subject is largely drawn from "The History of Education in Delaware," written by Lyman P. Powell, A. B., and published by the Government Printing Office at Washington as No. 15 in the series of "Contributions to American Educational History," edited by the late Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, and issued in 1893 by the Federal Bureau of Education as "Circular of Information No. 3" of that year.

Newark Academy, an endowed preparatory school strongly under Presbyterian influence, established in 1767, is in some sort the direct ancestor of Delaware College, so that we might, perhaps, have celebrated three years ago our sesqui-centennial. After some years of agitation the Trustees of the Academy obtained in 1818 by act of the

Delaware Legislature authority to raise by lottery \$50,000 for the founding of a college at Newark. Certain taxes were assigned in aid of the project by legislative act three years later, and in 1835 the College, by that time opened, was authorized to raise \$100,000 by lottery, half of which sum was to go to the aid of schools and to other public purposes.

The charter for "Newark College," as the institution was called until 1843, was granted by act of Legislature February 5, 1833, and the building of Old College was soon after begun. May 8, 1834, the College was formally opened with inaugural ceremonies. Newark Academy was now merged in the College, which treated the Academy as its preparatory department. As a matter of fact the College opened with but one student in its "collegiate department," Alexander T. Gray, father of United States Judge George Gray, a Sophomore, who was in the lamentable position of having not a single Freshman to haze. There were sixty-three students in the "academic department," of whom forty-two were boarders. This union of the College and the Academy continued until 1869, when the grounds and buildings of the Academy were re-granted to the Trustees of that institution.

Thus Delaware College has some claim to trace its history back to 1767,\* the date at which an academy, under Presbyterian auspices, at New London, Pennsylvania, was transferred to Newark by the Principal, the Rev. Alexander McDowell, pastor of White Clay Creek and Elk River Presbyterian Churches. The academy was for a short time situated at Elkton. It is worth noting that the academy at New London was founded by the Rev. Francis Alison, an Irish Presbyterian clergyman and scholar of distinction in early American education. He removed to Philadelphia in 1752, to become master of the grammar school, which soon after was erected into the University of Pennsylvania.

When the College opened its doors in the Spring of 1834, it was without a president, and only two of its three chosen professors were on duty. The college year then, and until 1845, was divided into two terms, one beginning the first Wednesday in November and continuing until the third Wednesday in April, the other beginning after a five weeks vacation and continuing until the third Wednesday of September, when commencement was held. The first com-

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\*The Academy was chartered by the Penns, in 1769, and the date of its founding came to be confused with that of the charter.

mencement occurred in September of 1836, when there were four graduates.

The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Wheeler Gilbert, first President of the College, was elected October 29, 1834, but he resigned office June 8, 1835, because he would not administer an institution that was collecting its funds by means of a lottery. He was recalled to the presidency in May, 1841, and he held office until April, 1847, when he resigned his post to become pastor of a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, leaving, however, upon the College the stamp of his fine personality. There were seven other presidents before the suspension of 1859: The Rev. Richard Sharp Mason, of the Episcopal Church, 1835-1840; the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., 1847-1850; William Augustus Norton, for a few months, 1850; the Rev. Matthew Meigs, 1850-1851; the Rev. Walter S. F. Graham, 1851-1854; Dr. Daniel Kirkwood, the eminent astronomer, 1854-1856, and the Rev. E. J. Newlin, 1856-1859.

Under President Graham the enrollment in the collegiate department rose to 90, that in the academic department to 95, and under Dr. Kirkwood the collegiate enrollment reached 87, the academic 122. Several of the presidents left the college to accept the presidency of notable institutions, and the Faculty always included men of more than common scholarship. The College, however, was in constant need of money, and it finally had recourse to a fatally false financial system, that of selling scholarships in an attempt to anticipate income. Tuition in early days was but \$10 a term, lodging but \$2.50 a term, board but \$1.25 a week, so that it is said that an economical student could get through college on a trifle over \$100 a year. Other financial matters were in accord with these terms. President Kirkwood, already a well-recognized writer upon astronomy, had a salary of \$1200 a year in 1854-6, when the College was near its highest record in students, and the academic department at its very highest, the professor of English received \$600 a year, and other professors each \$800 a year. Money then, however, had a far greater purchasing power than now.

During President Newlin's term the accumulated mistakes of the past, and especially the ruinous policy of selling scholarships, wrought their perfect work, and a tragic occurrence on March 30, 1858, gave the finishing stroke to the College. It closed its doors exactly a year later, March 30, 1859, to remain closed for the next eleven years,

while George G. Evans, the faithful treasurer, jealously watched over the building and grounds, and while the trees of the campus, planted a quarter of a century before, patiently grew and ripened in the rains and suns of all those silent summers.

#### NECROLOGY

This record of the lost alumni appropriately opens with the list of our dead in the World War. They numbered eight, as follows:

Rupert Mandell Burstan, ex-1914, Major, U. S. Marines. In command of a force of 1100 fighting marines. Died of pneumonia in a hospital in France, September 19, 1918.

Mark Donald Dare, ex-1920, Second Lieutenant, Infantry. Died of pneumonia at Camp Grant, Illinois, December 8, 1918.

Dr. John Lee Fisher, ex-1911, Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. N. R. Died of influenza and pneumonia in Chelsea Naval Hospital, Boston, September 24, 1918.

Alfred Rickert Hamel, ex-1914, Captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry, A. E. F. Killed in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918.

Michael M. Hershman, ex-1920, Sergeant, 307th Machine Gun Company, A. E. F. Killed in action September 28, 1918.

Samuel Taylor Lambert, ex-1920. Captain of a gun crew on U. S. S. Orizaba. Accidentally killed by the premature explosion of a depth bomb on August 17, 1918.

James Allison O'Daniel, ex-1918, First Lieutenant, Aviation. Killed in an airplane accident while observing German artillery fire at Camp Cœtquidan, France, July 27, 1918.

Lawrence Raymond Witsil, ex-1918, Corporal, 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Maryland. Died of influenza and pneumonia at Camp Meade, Maryland, October 4, 1918.



Dr. George William Marshall (1874) was born at Milford, Delaware, in 1855, the son of Dr. William Marshall. He entered college in the year of the resuscitation, and was active in undergraduate affairs, especially in those of the Athenaeum Society. He took the degree of B. A. in 1874, and that of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, two years later. Returning to Milford, he practised as his father's partner and later alone. He married Miss Mary Donnel, of Newark. Dr. Marshall was active in local and state politics for some years as a Republican, serving in the Legislature and as Insurance Commissioner. He was long one of the most zealous and interested members of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College. Thousands of Delawareans recall Dr. Marshall as a huge man, tall in stature and of great bulk, with a wooingly soft voice and a ready smile. As a militia officer riding with the Delaware troops at the head of the line, he was one of the most marked figures of the parade in New York upon the occasion of the "Constitutional Centennial" of April 30, 1889. Dr. Marshall's strength lay in his natively quick sympathies, in an almost boyish humor, and in an instinctive understanding of every-day human beings. Like nearly all country physicians of large practice, he did a vast deal of hard work without pay, and countless deeds of kindness of which the world knew naught. He died April 18, 1915, survived by Mrs. Marshall, two sons and a daughter.

William Richardson Martin (1874) came to Newark from Snow Hill, Maryland, at the resuscitation of the College, a youth of sixteen, and died fifty years later as a judge of the First Maryland Judicial District. As he was a nephew of President Purnell's wife, he boarded at the house of Dr. Purnell, where were also lodged two other students from Snow Hill. Billy Martin, as everybody called him, was a vigorous and aggressive fellow of immense good nature and active mind. As a member of the Delta Phi Society he was a highly skilled canvasser for new members among the Freshmen. He took his B. A. in 1874, and his A. M. *in cursu*. After being admitted to the bar, he set up his office at Easton, Talbot County, and soon built up a good practice. While still a young man he was called to the bench, where he made a reputation for judicial fairness and conscientious devotion to duty. The native humor that helped to make him a good comrade in undergraduate days did not desert him on the bench, and his humor stood the final test in that he could laugh when the joke was at his own expense. Judge Martin was fond of telling the story of a deal in

horseflesh with a colored man, in which transaction the Judge himself was worsted. He had a natural fondness for horses, and learning that a negro farmer had a good mare for sale, he went out to view the beast. She proved worthy of the report that had been brought of her, but Judge Martin thought the price too high, so he went home without buying the horse. The more he thought about that mare, however, the more he wanted her, and at last he went again, this time intending to take the mare at the negro's original price, only to find that the price had gone up. Nothing could move the negro, so the Judge drove home disappointed. He made a third visit to the negro, to find that the price of the mare had again risen, and again he went home disappointed. Waiting a suitable time, the Judge went once more, and again the price of the mare had advanced. By this time the Judge knew he must have that mare, and not knowing to what price the negro might advance, he bought her then and there at something like 50 per cent. beyond the original demand. Judge Martin's death came when he was really in his prime. He left a widow and two children.

Lewis P. Bush, ex-1874, although he attended Delaware College but a single year, is remembered with warm regard and sincere respect by his academic contemporaries. Mr. Bush was born at Wilmington, March 28, 1853, and named for his uncle, Dr. Lewis Potter Bush, an eminent physician, long an active member of the College Board of Trustees. On leaving College, in 1871, Mr. Bush went into the morocco business at Wilmington with his uncle, William Bush, to leave it twenty years later and join his father and brothers in the firm of George W. Bush & Sons. Of this company he became President and he continued at the head of it until his death, November 17, 1914. The qualities of industry, judgment, and sincerity that made so strong an impression upon Mr. Bush's comrades at College stood him in good stead through his more than forty years of active business life. He served for the latter part of his life as a member of the College Board of Trustees, and was once President of the Alumni Association. He was one of the most active and useful members of the Board. At Wilmington he was usefully active in connection with the affairs of the Delaware Hospital and the Institute Free Library. His eldest son (Delaware College, 1903) was the first Rhodes scholar at Oxford from Delaware.

Frederick William Curtis (A. B., 1875) was the son of Frederick and Harriet L. Curtis, both of whom were born at Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, now a suburb of Boston, where the families of both were engaged in paper-making. Frederick A. Curtis and his brothers long owned and administered Nonantum Mills, a paper mill on the White Clay Creek near Newark. The son was born at Newark, March 23, 1858. He died at Wilmington, March 4, 1911. He was prepared for College at Newark Academy, when it was under the principalship of Professor E. D. Porter. After his graduation at Delaware College he took up the traditional occupation of his ancestors on both sides, and became a papermaker. In 1887 he and his elder half brother Alfred A. Curtis acquired Nonantum Mills and continued to operate the property under the honored firm name of Curtis & Brothers. For nearly a century paper has been made at this mill, originally under the ownership of the Matiers, a French Huguenot family, after about 1848 by the men of the Curtis family for three generations. William F. Curtis was positive, aggressive, courageous, upright, diligent in business, public spirited, kindly in his affections, and charitable without ostentation. From 1897 until his death he served the College faithfully and efficiently as a trustee, being especially interested and active in the department of mechanical engineering. On June 17, 1897, he married Sara Corbit, daughter of Daniel W. Corbit, of Odessa, a trustee of Delaware College. He was survived by Mrs. Curtis and four children.

William Janvier Ferris (1876) was said by Dr. Purnell to be the best prepared man to enter college in the first two years after the resuscitation. That was far from over-praising "Ferris," as all men called him, for he had a remarkable mind and an insatiable thirst for knowledge. To his contemporaries of undergraduate days he seemed to learn as if by magic. As a resident of New Castle, his birthplace, he had perhaps as great a variety of occupations as any man in Delaware. He inherited a drug store from his father, Dr. Charles Ferris, who was at one time Professor of Chemistry in Delaware College, and undertook in addition banking, the management of building and loan associations, and a variety of other avocations. His amusements were the study of languages, among them Hebrew and Sanskrit, and the game of chess. He was, indeed, one of the ablest American amateur chess players, and he played correspondence games not only with amateurs in this country, but with some in Europe. Mr. Ferris died after a severe surgical operation in the summer of 1918. His

only child is Ensign Ferris, U. S. N., who greatly distinguished himself at the Naval Academy, standing fifth at graduation in a class (that of 1918) of about 400 students.

Lewis Cass Vandegrift (1876), son of Leonard George Vandegrift, is remembered with affection and admiration by his undergraduate fellows, and his contemporaries of later days. He studied law in the office of the Honorable George Gray, now retired Federal Circuit Court of Appeals Judge, and took his degree in law at the Harvard Law School in 1880. Soon after graduation he set up a law office at No. 1 West 10th Street, Wilmington, on part of the site now covered by the Hotel du Pont, where he, Charles M. Curtis, now Chancellor of Delaware, and the present chronicler kept house with a frugality that would have met the approval of Mr. Hoover. It may serve to the curious as an index of Wilmington's growth since the early eighties of the last century to know that the rental of the whole house occupied by the trio was \$144 a year. Vandegrift was shortly invited to join Edward G. Bradford, now retired Federal District Judge, in a law partnership which lasted until Mr. Bradford was called to the bench, when Vandegrift formed a partnership with his friend Charles M. Curtis. In 1882 Mr. Vandegrift married Rachel M. G. Garrett, a woman of rare quality, daughter of Eli Garrett, of the Edge Moor Iron Company. In the second administration of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Vandegrift was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Delaware, a post which he was asked to hold for some time after the next Republican administration came into power. He prosecuted some extremely important cases for the Government, and won great credit in office. Vandegrift not only steadily advanced in his profession, but progressively broadened in his views of life and duty, until he won recognition as an active force for good in his own city and throughout the State. As a trustee of Delaware College he took a warm interest in all its affairs. Death came to him suddenly when he seemed convalescent from a serious illness in the summer of 1900, at the age of forty-five. He was survived by Mrs. Vandegrift, four daughters and one son. The whole State realized that in his death the community had suffered a loss of unusual significance. Let one who knew him intimately and loved him well from boyhood to the end here testify to his force of intellect and will, his industry, his courage, his practical wisdom, his ever-broadening and intensifying warmth of human sympathy, his many unheralded charities, his steadily increasing zeal for all good things and right causes.



Stansbury J. Willey appears in the published list of alumni as of the year 1877, in which year, although he had never been in residence at Delaware College, the honorary degree of Ph. B. was conferred upon him in recognition of his services to education in Delaware. Although he was a native of Sussex County, most of his youth he passed at Newark. After a preparatory education in the local public schools and at Newark Academy, he took special courses elsewhere to fit him for teaching. He taught for a time in the rural public schools of New Castle County, became assistant in Professor Reynold's private academy at Wilmington, a school of excellent repute, and eventually entered the public school system of Wilmington. He became head of the High School, later was a member of the Board of Education, and was elected for a two-year term as Mayor of Wilmington, as the nominee of the Republican party. He afterward helped establish an important manufacturing concern at Wilmington, but retired from it some years before his death, in 1908, at the age of about sixty. Mr. Willey was a man of more than common powers, of great industry, and of marked usefulness in his public career.

Harlow Hurd Curtis was born at Newark, March 3, 1867, had his preparatory education at Newark Academy, and entered Delaware College in due course, but was not graduated. He early took to journalism, serving *Every Evening* of Wilmington, the *New York Evening Post*, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, mostly as editor of telegraphic news. After a brief illness, he died of pneumonia on January 20, 1917. While he received the foundation of his education at Newark Academy and Delaware College, he was really in essentials self-educated, through his reactions to contact with the world, through reading the best literature, until he acquired a fastidious taste for the choicest things not only in books, but in all art and in life. As a journalist he kept the freedom of his intellectual and spiritual life, and the editorial office in which he worked was always the better for his presence, for his alert moral courage in being steadily true to his convictions. Shortly before his death he became editor of the *Alumni News*, but lived to issue only a single number, one highly creditable to his editorial taste and skill. As a humanitarian he protected dumb animals, and was for years an active agent of the S. P. C. A. He served the town of Newark usefully as a promoter of public and private sanitation. He served also the Church to which he belonged and his religious convictions, touched with a sincere though

seldom avowed mysticism as steadfast and profound as any belief that could possibly come of rigid reasoning, were really the foundation of his character. Few men have had more or more devoted friends. At his death a rare and ever-refining spirit sped from earth, leaving behind a singularly gracious and fragrant memory.

Albert H. Raub, Ph. D. (1892), son of Dr. Albert N. Raub, former President of Delaware College, and born at Lock Haven, Pa., in 1869, died at his home, 2035 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, January 4, 1919. Dr. Raub passed his youth at Newark, and after his graduation at Delaware College, with the degree of B. A., he became principal of the Newark Public Schools. Thence he went to teach in the Disston School at Tacony, a suburb of Philadelphia, and was promoted to the public school system of the city until he became associate superintendent in charge of special classes, compulsory attendance and medical inspection. Dr. Raub became a well-recognized specialist in the Gary school system, and was particularly interested in the education of the foreign born. His promotion was rapid in the school system of Philadelphia, and his career was one of distinguished usefulness. Death came when his powers were still active, and when he seemed likely to afford the city many more years of effective service.

Joseph Heckart Frazer (1903) was born at Port Deposit, Md., September 30, 1882, the son of Eben B. and Helen Heckart Frazer. His parents removed to Newark, and he was prepared for college at Newark Academy and the local public schools, and was graduated in due course at Delaware College with the degree of B. C. E. When the Bolivian Government asked in 1904 for a railway engineer to make surveys for public railways, Division Engineer William Sisson, under whom Mr. Frazer had served in surveys of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and who was sent in response to the Bolivian call, took with him his young subordinate. The corps was disbanded shortly after reaching Bolivia because of Mr. Sisson's illness, and all but Mr. Frazer returned home. He found work with a local mining company, and later formed a partnership in mining engineering. Within the next six years he and his partner surveyed and built fifty-five miles of railway at great altitudes, and they were so successful that the firm became one of the best known in Bolivia. The first important contract of the firm was barely finished when Mr. Frazer died, August 9, 1911, from a severe cold. Although only at the beginning of what seemed to promise a brilliant career, Mr. Frazer left

a considerable fortune, and his family, as detailed elsewhere, gave as a memorial to the son and brother Frazer Field as an athletic ground to Delaware College. Joseph Frazer, who died when just short of 29, and only eight years after graduation, is remembered by his teachers and comrades as a singularly frank, amiable and energetic young man, with a disarming humor and a generous loyalty to his friends, his family and his Alma Mater.

Emery Marvel, M. D., ex-1894, whose highly successful career as a surgeon was cut short by his death in January, 1920, entered college in 1890, but at the close of his Sophomore year left Delaware to begin his medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. He took his degree of M. D. in 1896, and soon after established himself in practice at Atlantic City. There he set up a private hospital, and gave himself with great success to surgery, in which he made a national reputation. He was a leader in city of his choice not only as a professional man, but in public affairs. As a native Delawarean he did not permit his civic and professional career outside of Delaware to lessen his loyalty to the State or to Delaware College. His funeral, on January 10th, was attended by a thousand persons,

#### THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Among the homely but significant activities of the Agricultural Experiment Station are those concerned with livestock at the College Farm and the organization of clubs for the promotion of various agricultural interests among the girls and boys of Delaware. A Holstein cow at the farm produced more than ten tons of milk in a year, and here was bred the Guernsey heifer ranking first in her class and breed as a milk producer. One of the herd bulls attracted wide attention as yielding milk, and another was notable as selling for \$7,000. The White Leghorn hen, humorously named "Lady Eglantine," distinguished herself in a public contest by laying 314 eggs in 365 consecutive days. Was Lady Eglantine a sabbatarian? The Farm also bred a pig that sold for \$1,600, the highest priced living creature of his kind at that time.

Boys' and girls' clubs, organized in various parts of the State and carefully directed and encouraged by club leaders, have greatly interested young folks on the farms in growing pigs, calves and chickens, in making bread, in sewing, in canning and in growing corn. All of these undertakings

are conducted with the most detailed and scrupulous care as to cost and results, so that the young people thus have practical lessons in farm economy. These clubs have been among the most satisfactory undertakings of the county agents and home demonstrators sent out by the Experiment Station.

The original staff of the Experiment Station consisted of Arthur T. Neale, Director; Frederick D. Chester, Bacteriology; Milton H. Beckwith, Horticulture and Entomology; George A. Harter, Meteorology; Charles L. Penny, Chemistry. For some years Professor Chester was a volunteer and unpaid officer of the State Health Department, in which capacity he rendered valuable service.

## ENGINEERING

With the view to further development of the Department of Engineering, a special committee upon the subject has been appointed by the Board of Trustees. Henry B. Thompson, President of the board, heads the committee, and with him are associated John E. Greiner (1880), consulting engineer, of Baltimore; Colonel Eugene Reybold (1902), U. S. A.; Dean A. R. Cullimore, of the Department of Engineering, and President Mitchell. Professor S. F. Conner (1902), of the Department of Engineering, Tufts College, Massachusetts, has indicated a warm interest in the development of engineering studies at Delaware College. About the same time the Engineering Society of Delaware College, made up of members of the engineering faculty and students of engineering, was reorganized with a view to greater activity.

### ATHLETIC STATEMENT, DELAWARE COLLEGE, FOR SEASON 1918-1919

#### Basketball.

Delaware	29	Ursinus .....	27
"	43	Pennsylvania Military Academy....	13
"	24	Lehigh University .....	26
"	33	Muhlenburg .....	16
"	48	Haverford .....	20
"	19	Pennsylvania University.....	30
"	35	Bucknell University.....	32
"	51	St. John's.....	19
"	22	Swarthmore .....	26
"	40	Dickinson .....	19

Delaware won 8, lost 3.

### Baseball.

Delaware	0	Georgetown University.....	10
"	1	Md. Agricultural College (State)...	5
"	8	St. John's.....	2
"	6	Haverford .....	5
"	3	North Carolina University.....	2
"	8	Ursinus .....	2
"	9	Villanova .....	3
"	1	Stevens Institute (5 innings, rain)...	1
"	8	Pennsylvania University.....	3
"	3	Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	2
"	6	Franklin and Marshall.....	3

Delaware won 8, tied 1, lost 2.

### Track.

Delaware	59	Haverford .....	45
"	24	Swarthmore .....	80
"	52	Muhlenburg .....	52
"	81	Franklin and Marshall.....	40

Delaware at the Middle States Track Meet made fifth place, with 7½ points, fourteen colleges competing.

Delaware at Pennsylvania relay races made fourth place. Time, 3.36.

### Tennis.

Delaware	0	Swarthmore .....	6
"	3	Haverford .....	3
"	6	Johns Hopkins.....	0

Won 1½. Lost same.

The victory over the University of Pennsylvania baseball team was won at Franklin Field Tuesday, May 27, 1919, and, although part of the press of Philadelphia explained the result as due to the absence of several good men of the University team, the fact is that the victory was due to better playing by the Delaware nine against as good a nine as the University ordinarily musters.

# STATISTICS OF GRADUATES

## Summary

Class	Graduates	Class	Graduates
1873.....	3	1898.....	10
1874.....	7	1899.....	13
1875.....	12	1900.....	14
1876.....	15	1901.....	18
1877.....	5	1902.....	15
1878.....	11	1903.....	22
1879.....	9	1904.....	20
1880.....	7	1905.....	25
1881.....	8	1906.....	18
1882.....	9	1907.....	26
1883.....	4	1908.....	17
1884.....	11	1909.....	19
1885.....	9	1910.....	27
1886.....	6	1911.....	38
1887.....	4	1912.....	27
1888.....	2	1913.....	21
1889.....	4	1914.....	25
1890.....	4	1915.....	38
1891.....	6	1916.....	29
1892.....	9	1917.....	22
1893.....	13	1918.....	32
1894.....	10	1919.....	37
1895.....	14	1920.....	*54
1896.....	12		
1897.....	8	Total (since resusci- tation) .....	769

\*Estimated.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A. G. Wilkinson, as Business Administrator, prepared the first detailed budget of the Delaware College, and incorporated in the financial report of Delaware College and the Women's College of Delaware for the year ending June 30, 1919. The total income of Delaware College for the year was \$300,542.10; total expenditures, \$301,968.32. The deficit of \$1,426.22 was counterbalanced by balance on hand of \$1,432.43, so that there was an actual balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year of \$6.21. The total income of the Women's College was \$55,823.00; total ex-

penditures \$70,469.34. A balance of \$2,877.49 on hand July 1, 1918, reduced the deficit to \$11,768.85, of which only \$1,314.46 was incurred in current expenses. The rest of the deficit arose from additional heating plant and furniture and equipment for Sussex Hall, the new dormitory. The Summer School of 1918 showed a total income of \$11,733.51, total expenditure of \$12,088.13; a balance on hand from the Summer School of 1917 exceeded the deficit by \$118.63. The total endowment of Delaware College was reported at \$390,996.28, and the value of the "educational plant" at \$1,064,217.00, against which were outstanding obligations of \$27,300.00. The "educational plant" of the Women's College appeared as valued at \$328,588.57, and total endowment and educational plant of both at \$1,756,501.93. The principal items of income for Delaware College were: From students, fees, room rent, board, \$39,131.59; from U. S. Government, for Student Army Training Corps, \$67,866.31, in which was included tuition, board, salaries, maintenance of building, supplies, and equipment; from endowment, \$23,840.29; from Federal appropriations, \$97,610.11; from State appropriations, \$39,610.97; from farm sales, \$32,776.45. The chief items of expenditure for Delaware College were: Administration, \$19,128.36; instruction, \$79,871.87; maintenance of grounds and buildings, \$47,660.43; commons, \$44,900.36; heating plant, \$10,000.00; agricultural experiment station, extension work, and farm, \$91,733.37. Farm sales thus considerably exceeded one-third the cost of maintaining the whole agricultural department. The commons showed an excess of receipts above expenses of \$4,763.18, in which were included receipts from the S. A. T. C. for board.

#### REMINISCENCES

Alexander F. Williamson (1874), insurance adjuster and appraiser of Philadelphia, and a member of the class of 1874, recalls in a letter dated August 27, 1918, some of the less grave and serious preoccupations of the years 1870-74. It must not be inferred that Mr. Williamson gave his whole time and thought to such matters. On the contrary, the author of this pamphlet hereby certifies that Williamson was now and then actually dectected in study and that at least upon more than one occasion he met the quiz of Dr. Wolf without flinching, and performed chemical analyses that seemed to have been successfully concluded without the aid of his unrivaled guessing powers.

Mr. Williamson recalls with a mathematical precision savoring of personal knowledge that fourteen students were suspended a fortnight, "granted a two weeks' vacation" is his euphemism, for attending the celebrated prize fight of about fifty years ago on the triangle of debatable land a little less than three miles west of Newark.

Another incident of those days recalled by Mr. Williamson was the prophesy of a Spiritualist that the College would be burned down upon a certain night. Either by way of testing the trustworthiness of the students as military cadets or to quiet the fears of the ladies who then administered the domestic department of the institution, the Faculty set a guard for two nights, with suitable periods off and on watch, in order to make sure that the prophecy should not be fulfilled.

The sham duel in which James H. J. Bush figured and his subsequent fall from the cupola are also recalled by Mr. Williamson, and he suggests that the publication of certain scandalous and lame-footed verses composed and published in memory of the occasion when Squire James H. Ray's horse was stabled all night in one of the corridors of Old College, which suggestion is hereby vetoed.

"I enjoyed to the full," says Mr. Williamson, "every minute of my four years in college, and it is with great pleasure as I grow older that I remember those days," and to Mr. Williamson's "*juvabit meminisse*" we oldsters all subscribe.

Chancellor Charles M. Curtis writes: "My class was 1877, and I took my degree of A. B. before I was eighteen years old, which was about my sons' age on entering college. I knew most of the members of the pioneer class of the rejuvenated institution—Morgan, Marshall, Bush, Davis, Vallandigham, Golt, Cloak, and others—and was a bit in awe of them. Lew Vandegrift, Bill Lynam, Joe Pyle were my contemporaries.

"In my time there was only one building, no gymnasium, and the only sport was baseball on the sloping field to the north before the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was built through Newark between the College and White Clay Creek. The Library was scanty and inaccessible. There were not many of us, so the classes were small, and we got close to the teachers both mentally and physically.

"Co-education was not a success, in my opinion. It was pleasant to have the young women about, but we did not



try to compete with them for marks. What I really studied was Latin, Greek and mathematics. Courses in chemistry and geology trained my powers of guessing, to the disgust of Dr. Wolf, who was not to be fooled by any one. I do not recall much benefit from courses in literature or the English language. Indeed, I got my English from the study of Latin and Greek. I delighted in reading Greek with Professor Jefferis, for in my Senior year I had him all to myself, and he relaxed his stiffness of manner, and we were friends. I have never regretted the years I spent in studies of the classic authors.

"The chief intellectual stimulant of real practical value was found in the literary societies, now dead—more's the pity. There were then no fraternities, and the social intercourse and community life were largely in the two literary societies. Besides the opportunity for intellectual activities of various kinds, these societies afforded fine training in public speaking, debate and parliamentary law.

"One's memory goes back to the charm of the campus with its fine trees, to the roosting on the stile, and loafing on the big steps. Looking back from things as they now are, I find Delaware College of my day to have been very crude, unequipped and incomplete, but one could get there even then, as many did, a cultural foundation of sound learning that brought success in life.

"No student of the earlier days should be without a sense of gratitude to George G. Evans, who for many years nursed and economically expended the pitifully inadequate income available for the support of the institution, and no one can forget his personality."

John S. McMaster, whose affection for the Delaware Peninsula amounts to a passion and whose ecclesiastical reminiscences are perhaps unmatched among the Alumni, writes from his law office in Jersey City to tell of his two years at Delaware College, from 1877 to 1878. "Coming up, as I did then, a boy of 18 from the lower Eastern Shore," he writes, "I was most favorably impressed then, as I have been ever since, with the beautiful hill country north of Newark, through much of which I then used to walk and drive, and Newark was to me the first town of its size I had seen, built mainly on one long street or road. It was co-educational then, and we all knew each other well, both teachers and scholars. I was much interested in Newark from an ecclesiastical standpoint. I boarded at the Academy and attended the College, entering as a Sophomore in the Class

of 1880. I was sleeping in a part of the old Academy where my first McMaster ancestor in this country, my great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel McMaster, had graduated as a theological student 103 years before I came there. This old Academy antedated our Presbyterian Theological Seminary now at Princeton. The principal of the Academy then was the Rev. Joseph L. Polk, a native of Princess Anne, Md., who had christened me and afterwards married me. He preached at Pocomoke, my native place, for seventeen years. My father was his family physician during all these years, and I attended his church, and he also taught me at the High School. The third man after the above two in Newark in this ecclesiastical chain of great interest to me was your dear, sweet father, whom every one loved and whose tall form bore so many marks of distinction. He had married my parents, and he and his brother Clement were much beloved by my people.

"I was made further at home along these church lines by my then having as two of my teachers at the College Dr. William H. Purnell, so long President of the College, who was a native of my native county, Worcester, Maryland, and who had had an interesting political and war career and whose wife came from Worcester County, Maryland, as did your mother, as well as the wife of Professor William Mackey, who was then the beloved professor of ancient languages. How could I help feeling at home and being reminded to walk aright, and how could I be other than attached to Newark and Delaware College and the old Newark Academy when I found there this interesting circle of preachers, all of whom were most kind to me, and to whom I added as my warm friend Dr. Hugh Hamil, the well-known retired teacher and Hebrew scholar who had married the beautiful and popular Miss Russell, whose father had been a noted Presbyterian minister at Newark. Dr. Hamilton lived just across the street from the Academy and could often be seen sitting in front of his study in the yard reading his Hebrew Bible.

"Dr. Purnell was always immaculately dressed and had a military bearing, and was closely followed in this respect by Professor Jeffries, whose plentiful black hair was always so well oiled as at times to plainly show the chalk dust which accumulated thereon in the little room in which he so interestingly taught mathematics. These were the days, too, when I used to delight to go now and then to White Clay Creek on Sunday to hear Dr. Mackey preach, and then on another Sunday to the Head of Christiana to hear your

beloved father preach, and then on certain other Sundays to go to Elkton to visit the McCulloughs and go with them to the Presbyterian Church there.

"Another notable and impressive thing in Newark in my day (40 years ago) was the presence there of such an interesting and unusual group of unwedded men and maids, among the former of whom were the ever-popular Bill Russell, Alex. Lowber, the two Motheralls, and George Lindsey. They were a happy group of unmarried people, who made it pleasant for their own circle as well as for me and many other students.

"I also recall the pleasurable walks we used to take to the top of Iron Hill, which then seemed to be as high to me as some of the world's most famous mountains I have since seen. The tradition was then popular that Iron Hill had been thought of as a place to locate Washington, the capital of our country, as among its other qualifications was the one that from its top you could easily see the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

"I must not forget to add that the well-known Curtis family gave a delicious New England flavor to Newark when I was there, with their paper mills and refined homes and the stately bearing of the two elderly brothers, one of whom always reminded me of Gen. R. E. Lee. Many of us used to enjoy visiting these paper mills; they were the first such mills we had ever seen. I could write much about the faithfulness of Mr. George Evans as the College Treasurer, a post now succeeded by his equally faithful son, Charles Black Evans. I might say much of the family of Blacks, of which Mrs. George Evans was one, and of the ever hospitably open door of the Watson Evans home, now Purnell Hall."

The Rev. Dr. Harvey W. Ewing, pastor of Union Methodist Church, Wilmington, writes: "I was a member of the class of 1884, a small but good class, the best, of course, most of whom have made good in life. I am grateful for the opportunity and inspiration which Delaware College gave to me. The Faculty at that time was made up mostly of high-grade men, thoroughly devoted to the work of teaching, and the impressions made on me by them were always favorable. President Purnell was always gracious and gentlemanly. Professor Mackey was thoroughgoing, and with slow ones patient. Professor Jefferis was keen and stimulating to the sluggish, and Professor Wolf kept the boys on the anxious seat lest they fail in the hard test he gave

them. There were several changes in the Faculty while I was there, but the later comers I did not get to know very well.

"Some of my pleasant memories center about the old Athenaeum Society, where we debated and discussed, much to the annoyance frequently of those living directly under the hall. But still those early debates, chiefly noise, were not without their value to some of us, who have later on in life been called to discuss great questions on the platform and in the pulpit. After thirty-four years of life in the college of the outside world, I look back to those days with a great deal of satisfaction and delight."

Judge T. B. Heisel (1888), writing from Delaware City, bears like testimony with other men of that small and early Delaware College to its inspiring effect upon country-bred youth. He says: "I began my course there in September, 1884, then a lad of fifteen years who had seldom been away from the village of St. Georges; and when I first saw the old college building, then the only building composing the college, I distinctly recollect that I had the feeling it would be a wonderful place in which to live and study. It was, in fact, to me the beginning of four glorious years. At the end of it I felt sure no other years of my life could hold so much that would be pure happiness, nor after thirty years have passed along can I with confidence say that I was then mistaken.

"I think, aside from boyish pranks, the memory of some of which is still green, my impressions of the old college that stand out most clearly are three:

"First, the imposing dignity and impressive diction of Dr. Purnell, who was President during two years of my course.

"Second, the wonderful ability of dear old Dr. Harter as a teacher of mathematics, of which I was especially fond, and my utter inability to understand how a man with such a mathematical mind could also read understandingly Greek, Latin, French and German, as he so often did in our old dormitories in the old building the evenings of his occasional visits. To me mathematics and languages were incompatible, inconsistent and all other "ins" that one may be able to discover and invent.

"Third, Mrs. Wilson, who for years managed to feed to contentment three times a day growing boys of my age and older for the munificent sum of \$3 per week each. We all thought her very much like the portraits of Martha Washington. Certainly that celebrated lady herself could not have

been more motherly or lovable than was Mrs. Wilson, whom we boys all so dearly loved."

Francis Allyn Cooch, 1893, writes under date of October 19th, in answer to the author's request for reminiscences:

"I entered Delaware College in 1889, the second year of Dr. Raub's incumbency as president. Some years previous there had been an attendance of but about sixteen all told, but the class of '93 at the outset had about fifty members as I recall it. Entrance examinations were unknown and the aim at that time was to secure as many students as possible regardless of qualifications. I think I was as well prepared as the majority of my class at that time, but know that it would be impossible for me to have passed the present examinations. Dr. Wolfe at that time was in the prime of life and, as always, respected and feared by the entire student body almost without exception.

"I think it was during my first year that Professor Robinson became connected with Delaware College, also Lieutenant George LeRoy Brown, the first army officer detailed by the Government.

"I think it was probably during my third year that steam heat was first installed in the building. Prior to that time "Poverty Row," Devil's Den," and the other delectable parts of the dormitory, as well as the class rooms, were heated by stoves and the students were compelled to carry the coal from the basement to the third floor themselves or bribe George James to do it for them.

"In my first year football was first introduced to the College, and in those days matriculation was quite unnecessary in order to become a member of the football team. In fact, I recall that on certain occasions less than half of the team were students of the College, which was considered quite the regular thing and approved of or at least winked at by the authorities.

"Recitation Hall was built during my four years' attendance, as well as the first armory and gymnasium, the old frame building torn down some years ago and the first building for instruction in mechanical and electrical engineering. Also at that time the Evans' lot was acquired, one-half of which was used for an agricultural field and the remainder for an experimental farm.

"Of course the usual pranks were played during that period. The one however that I recall as most unusual was the theft of a duck from Miss Evans, and the attempt on

the part of those who had purloined the same to cook it in a wash basin.

"If you can conquer your aversion to ringing my front door bell I would be more than happy to talk over sports of this nature with you further and possibly may be able to give you some additional material."

The Rev. G. A. Papperman, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Lockport, N. Y., writes under date of July 3, 1919:

"I am sending according to your request a brief sketch of my impressions as an undergraduate of Delaware College, 1905-1909.

"The years 1905 to 1909 were transition years in Delaware College. The ideals of the Faculty as well as those of the student body were being realized. There had been talk for a long time about college planning, but we decided that what we wanted was a Delaware College plan. Just a move from the general to the particular.

"We loved 'Little Old Delaware' no more. We were tired of being little. No mother would love a dwarf if he would deliberately remain dwarfed when he had a chance to grow. We knew our usefulness depended on growth. It was grow or die. And we were far too much alive to even think of dying.

"The new gymnasium was built. It was larger and better than anything we had had theretofore. That was a beginning. The students went out for new men. The athletic teams sought to give the College publicity by playing 'big games.' The publications took on a new tone and spirit. The Y. M. C. A. was a real factor in the College life. The literary societies were revived, but many engineering students came and the societies lost ground because of lack of interest. Local fraternities with a national spirit sprang up. New men were added to the Faculty and hope beat high.

"The heart and spirit were willing, but the means were not yet at hand, although we knew they would come. We were in the period when the new shuffles off the old. A step out. A stride forward, a march upward. More buildings, a new athletic field, new curriculum were all constantly before us. A new day was sure to break. It has since dawned.

"The College was like the artist pupil's sketch. It was small. It was narrow; there were few living lines. When

the master artist examined it he wrote over the top of it, 'Amplius.' So the Master of All Learning whispered to our Alumni, 'Build bigger.' And before the year of 1909 was out we knew that Little Old Delaware would become Big Old Delaware and take its rightful place among the best colleges of the country. The last few years have realized somewhat the ideals of our four years. And the end is not yet.

"Thanking you for your kindness in giving me the opportunity to make this small contribution, I am,

"Most sincerely yours,

"G. A. PAPPERMAN, M. A., B. D."

James Gilpin Lewis (1912) writes with the same enthusiasm of undergraduate days and the old campus as the men of thirty and forty years earlier. He says, writing from his place of business at 1252 North Broad Street, Philadelphia:

"A task indeed to pick out of those all-too-short four years of undergraduate life at Old Delaware—years brimful of pleasurable incidents, of joyful hours—some one thing or some one series of things which above all the rest stands out! Four years that I would give almost anything to live over again, four years that passed then so slowly and that now seem to have been but a fleeting, wondrous fortnight. My undergraduate life is something that ever will serve as a bottled-and-corked store of colorful reminiscences.

"Strong is the memory of the Freshman days, the thrill of new experiences. Strong is the memory of meeting in free and clean contest those whom I knew to be my friends—they wore the Blue and Gold as did I—and those whom I learned to call my enemies—my Alma Mater's enemies. Strong is the memory of the pranks of dorms and of classroom—the cow in 'Robbie's' room (how well we loved the fine old gentleman without realizing it until we were gradu-Harter's office. Strong is the memory of the machine shop (ated), the assorted swine, rabbits and billygoats in 'Doc' (how I'd love to swim to my eyebrows in its grease once more), of the cold drill-field and the sweat-laden air of the Gym, and—yes, even of 'Tiff's' terribly odoriferous Chem. Lab. Years never will eradicate these memories.

"But there's just one memory that stands out above all the rest, and that is a memory of a picture rather than of a happening or a habit. I mean the wonderful old campus

with its not-too-well-trimmed lawn (who would have it look fresh-from-the-barber?) and its steadfast old buildings framed with those wonders of nature, those stately old trees. I have seen the cobwebs and dropping plaster and leering laths of Poverty Row and of Hungry Hall turned into the best and most modern thing modern building craft could make of them. I have seen that den where my good friend and true, Sam Tammany, was wont to stand at the window in the twilight and gaze out into thin nothingness, where 'stude' after 'stude' had lived before him, where, so I am told, a grim tragedy took place many years ago—I have seen that den turned into a comfortable, becushioned lounge room decorated with the best that money could buy. I have seen with a glad heart those and other progressive steps—glad for Delaware's future and the widening of her possibilities for good—but withal there has been a sort of sadness at seeing the old place give way to the new. And so I say, keep that grand old campus just as it is. Save those great old trees to tower majestically over your children and mine—and our children's children.

"Do you not remember those wonderful days in early spring when we all took a vacation by mutual consent? Yes, and the Faculty was 'most as bad.' Do you not remember the luxury of the long, lazy twilights out under those glorious trees, when we gazed for hours at a time across the top of a stiffly posed book and never turned a page? We *tried* to study, it's true, but the trees wouldn't let us; they'd brought spring back to us. Those blessed old trees. Save 'em!"

Mr. Lewis, who has the spirit that should and probably does animate every alumnus as to the old campus, will be glad to learn that the trees are to be saved. Secretary of State Everett C. Johnson, in contributing to the tree fund started two years ago, stipulated that his gift should go to help preserve the linden avenue, perhaps the finest thing of the kind in any academic campus of the United States. The necessary expense of this undertaking seemed too great in view of demands elsewhere, but H. Rodney Sharp became so convinced of the necessity that this work be no longer delayed that he employed, at his own expense, an expert to do it in the most approved manner. Not only the lindens, but the long neglected maples and other trees of the campus were thoroughly cleansed, pruned, disinfected, and otherwise treated, in April, 1920, so as to save the lindens and elms for at least two generations more, and the



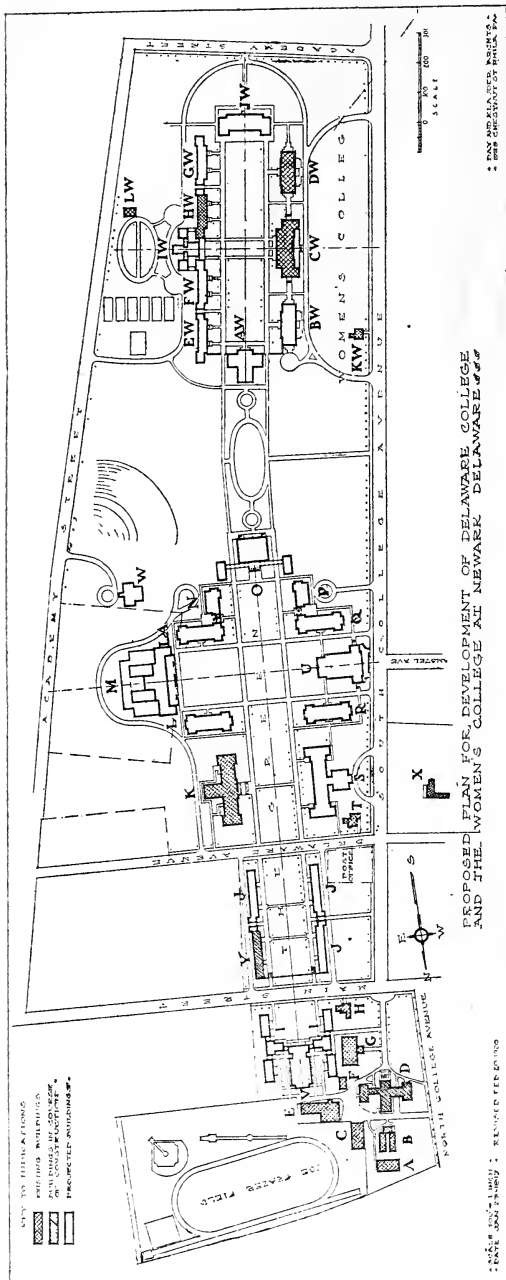
less long-lived trees until new ones grow up to take their places.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Students' expenses at Delaware College have greatly varied in the period since 1870, as the narrative has already shown, but the variations are even more striking when earlier academic and domestic statistics are examined. A daughter of the Rev. Ephraim Whitaker, D. D., a member of the class of 1847, recently gave to the College archives some interesting papers contemporary with her father's period of residence at Newark as student first at Newark Academy and later at the College. The fee for his diploma was \$7, and the bill for textbooks in one term was \$2.40. Tuition, room rent, fuel and incidental expenses for the college year totaled \$68. Board in "respectable families" could be had at from \$1.25 to \$2 a week, and laundry cost from \$12 to \$20 a year. That was in the days, however, when food of all kinds fetched perhaps a third of present prices, and a cook could be had at \$6 or \$8 a month.

It is worth while here to append a significant passage from Dr. Whitaker's valedictory, delivered nearly three-quarters of a century ago. He prophesied with the daring idealism of youth that this country would not only establish liberty at home, but extend it to Europe. In words that express the persistent hope of steadfast idealists, he said: "The shout for Freedom will go up as the voice of many waters from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and the Ural Mountains will re-echo the sound.

"Wars shall cease and ancient fraud shall fail,  
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale;  
Peace o'er the earth her olive wand extend  
And white-robed Innocence from heaven descend."



## Proposed Group Plan for Development of Delaware College and The Women's College of Delaware

### DELAWARE COLLEGE

- A. Old Heating Plant
- B. Greenhouses
- C. Gymnasium
- D. Old College
- E. Mechanical Hall
- F. Board of Health Laboratory
- G. Recitation Hall
- H. Purnell House
- I-I. Fraternity House Group

- J-J-J. Dormitories
- K. Wolf Hall—Agriculture
- L. Physics
- M. Recitation Building
- N. Engineering Building
- O. Unassigned
- P. Library
- Q. Administration Building
- R. English

- S. Social Science
- T. Liberal Arts
- U. Infirmary
- V. Auditorium
- W. Proposed Gymnasium
- X. New Power Plant
- Y. President's Home

### WOMEN'S COLLEGE

- A-W. Y. W. C. A.
- B-W. College Hall
- C-W. Science Hall
- D-W. Residence Hall
- E-W. Unassigned
- F-W. Practice Home
- G-W. Dormitories
- H-W. Sussex Hall
- I-W. Common and Social Hall
- J-W. Old Heating Plant
- K-W. Practice Home
- L-W. Old Heating Plant

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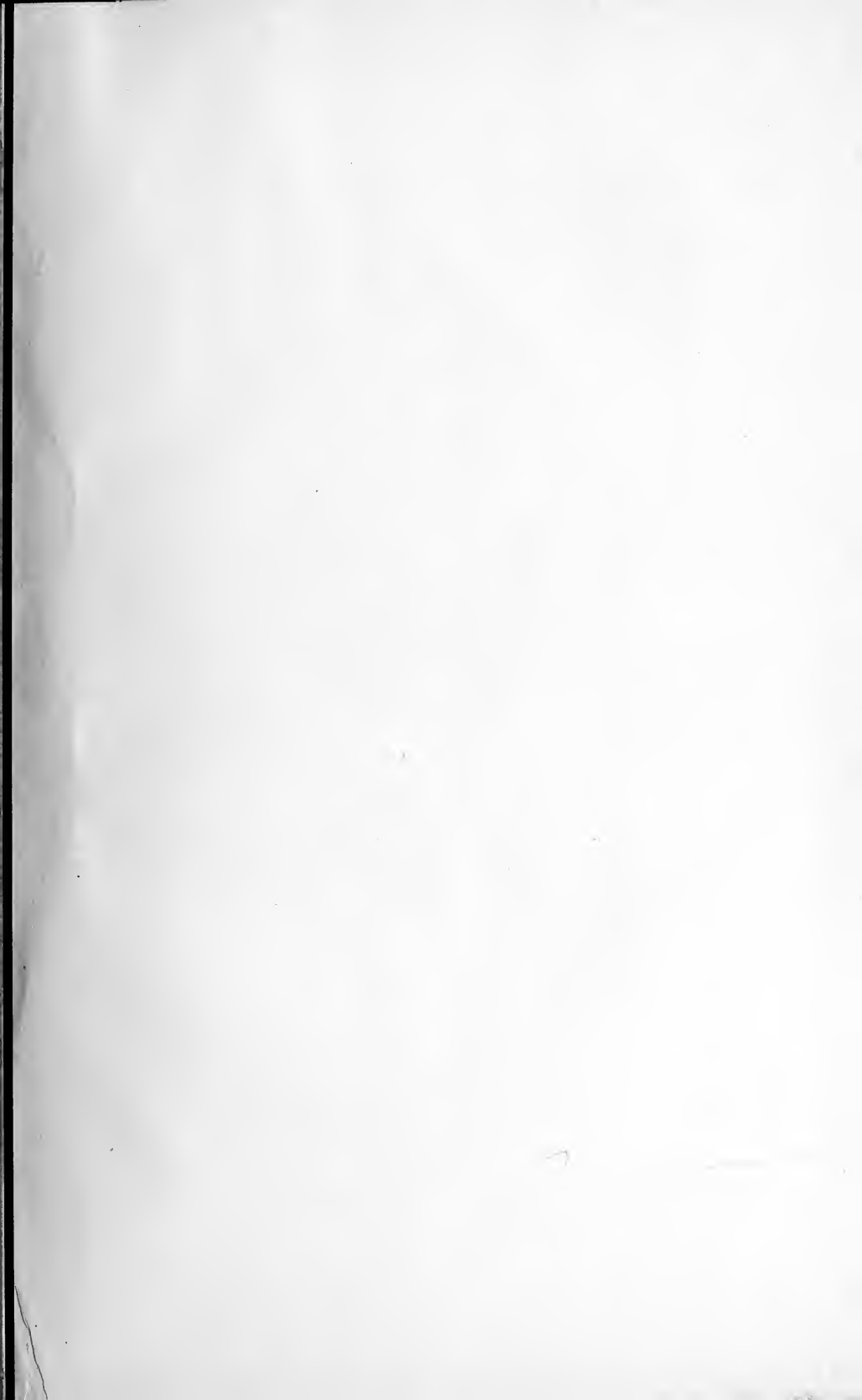
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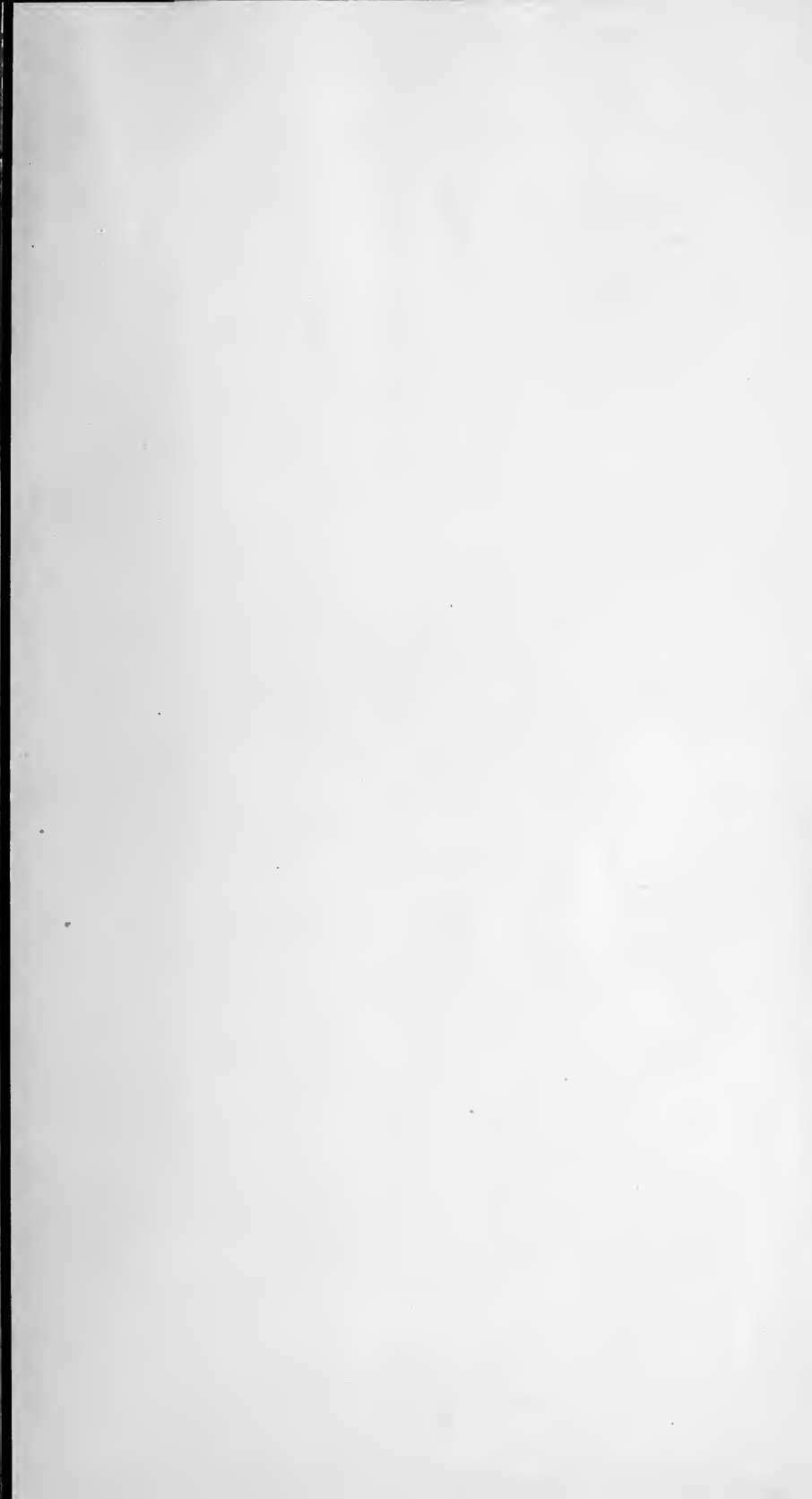
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